

AXIOM A POLYNOMIAL SKEW PRODUCTS OF \mathbb{C}^2 AND THEIR POSTCRITICAL SETS

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ABSTRACT. A polynomial skew product of \mathbb{C}^2 is a map of the form $f(z, w) = (p(z), q(z, w))$, where p and q are polynomials, such that f extends holomorphically to an endomorphism of \mathbb{P}^2 of degree ≥ 2 . For polynomial maps of \mathbb{C} , hyperbolicity is equivalent to the condition that the closure of the postcritical set is disjoint from the Julia set; further, critical points either iterate to an attracting cycle or infinity. For polynomial skew products, Jonsson ([Jon99]) established that f is Axiom A if and only if the closure of the postcritical set is disjoint from the right analog of the Julia set. Here we present an analogous conclusion: critical orbits either escape to infinity or accumulate on an attracting set. In addition, we construct new examples of Axiom A maps demonstrating various postcritical behaviors.

1. INTRODUCTION

A polynomial skew product of \mathbb{C}^2 is a map $f(z, w) = (p(z), q(z, w))$, where p and q are polynomials. We will assume that f is regular of degree $d \geq 2$, meaning that it extends holomorphically to an endomorphism of \mathbb{P}^2 ; consequently the polynomials p and q both have degree d .

In this paper, we study the postcritical set for Axiom A polynomial skew products, and we construct new examples of Axiom A maps demonstrating various postcritical behaviors. This is motivated by results in one-dimensional complex dynamics relating the behavior of the postcritical set to hyperbolicity.

For polynomial maps of \mathbb{C} , hyperbolicity is equivalent to the condition that the postcritical set is disjoint from the Julia set; by the classification of Fatou components, critical points are either in the basin of an attracting cycle or they escape to infinity under iteration (see e.g. [McM94, Theorem 3.13]). For polynomial skew products, Jonsson established that Axiom A is characterized by postcritical behavior [Jon99, Cor 8.3]: the postcritical set must be disjoint from the right analog of the Julia set. Here we present the analogous conclusion: critical points either escape to infinity or are in the basin of an attracting set.

Dynamics over J_p . Let J_p denote the Julia set of the base polynomial p . We are primarily interested in the dynamics of f restricted to $J_p \times \mathbb{C}$. This

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invariant subset contains J_2 , the closure of the repelling cycles for f , which coincides with the support of the measure of maximal entropy for f [Jon99].

When f is Axiom A, its nonwandering set is contained in $(J_p \cup A_p) \times \mathbb{C}$, where A_p is the finite set of attracting periodic points of p . The dynamics of f over A_p reduces to one-dimensional complex dynamics, so the nontrivial part of the saddle set of f is also contained in $J_p \times \mathbb{C}$.

As f preserves the family of vertical lines $\{z\} \times \mathbb{C}$, the iterates $f^n|_{\{z\} \times \mathbb{C}}$ form a composition of polynomial maps of \mathbb{C} of degree d , with bounded coefficients for $z \in J_p$. The dynamics of such composition sequences have been studied in [FS91] and [Com06]. In our study of skew products in \mathbb{C}^2 , we combine results about (hyperbolic) composition sequences with one- and two-dimensional complex iteration theory. We remark that Sumi also studies a notion of hyperbolicity for composition sequences in the setting of rational skew products [Sum01, Sum06].

Main result. If $f(z, w) = (p(z), q(z, w))$ is Axiom A, let Λ denote the union of the basic sets of saddle type in $J_p \times \mathbb{C}$ (see §2 for definitions). Its unstable manifold $W^u(\Lambda)$ consists of all points $x \in \mathbb{C}^2$ for which there exists a backward orbit x_{-k} of x converging to Λ . Axiom A implies $W^u(\Lambda) \cap J_2 = \emptyset$. Our main theorem shows that in $J_p \times \mathbb{C}$, each of Λ and $W^u(\Lambda)$ plays the role of the one-dimensional attracting periodic orbits, in the following sense.

Set $q_z(w) = q(z, w)$, and define the **critical locus over J_p** by

$$C_{J_p} = \{(z, c) : z \in J_p, q'_z(c) = 0\}.$$

If X is any subset of \mathbb{C}^2 , its **accumulation set**¹ is

$$A(X) = \bigcap_{N \geq 0} \overline{\bigcup_{n \geq N} f^n(X)}.$$

We will study the accumulation set $A(C_{J_p})$ as well as the pointwise and component-wise accumulation sets,

$$A_{pt}(C_{J_p}) = \overline{\bigcup_{x \in C_{J_p}} A(x)} \quad \text{and} \quad A_{cc}(C_{J_p}) = \overline{\bigcup_{C \in \mathcal{C}(C_{J_p})} A(C)},$$

where $\mathcal{C}(C_{J_p})$ denotes the collection of connected components of C_{J_p} . Each of these sets is closed, and we clearly have $A_{pt}(C_{J_p}) \subseteq A_{cc}(C_{J_p}) \subseteq A(C_{J_p})$.

Theorem 1.1. *If f is an Axiom A polynomial skew product of \mathbb{C}^2 , then*

$$\Lambda = A_{pt}(C_{J_p}) \subseteq A_{cc}(C_{J_p}) \subseteq A(C_{J_p}) = W^u(\Lambda) \cap (J_p \times \mathbb{C}).$$

In particular, the first equality $\Lambda = A_{pt}(C_{J_p})$ shows that each critical point in $J_p \times \mathbb{C}$ either tends to the saddle set or escapes to infinity. To explain the appearance of $W^u(\Lambda)$, we can compare to the invertible setting. The real, or smooth, λ -lemma states that if p is a saddle periodic point, then the forward images of a disk transverse to $W^s(p)$ which intersects a neighborhood of p will tend to $W^u(p)$ (see e.g. [Rob99, Chp. 5, Theorem

¹For a point $x \in \mathbb{C}^2$, $A(x)$ coincides with the ω -limit set of x .

11.1]). In our setting, the critical locus C_{J_p} (in fact any set transverse to $W^s(\Lambda)$ and disjoint from J_2) is like such a disk (see Proposition 3.3).

Explicit families of Axiom A examples. Among dynamical systems with chaotic behavior, Axiom A maps are the most tractable. Jonsson has shown that the Axiom A maps form an open subset of the parameter space of all skew products, which allows him to define **hyperbolic components** as connected components of the subset of Axiom A maps ([Jon99, Corollary 8.15, Definition 8.16]).

In this paper, we construct examples of Axiom A maps supporting different chains of equalities or inequalities in Theorem 1.1, and distinguish the hyperbolic components of our examples. This work yields the next two results.

Proposition 1.2. *Polynomial skew products in the same hyperbolic component as a product have equality for every inclusion of Theorem 1.1.*

Theorem 1.3. *There exist examples of Axiom A polynomial skew products f_1, f_2, f_3, f_4 , none of which are in the hyperbolic component of a product, such that:*

- (1) for f_1 , $A_{pt}(C_{J_p}) = A_{cc}(C_{J_p}) = A(C_{J_p}) = \emptyset$;
- (2) for f_2 , $A_{pt}(C_{J_p}) = A_{cc}(C_{J_p}) = A(C_{J_p}) \neq \emptyset$;
- (3) for f_3 , $A_{pt}(C_{J_p}) \neq A_{cc}(C_{J_p}) = A(C_{J_p})$;
- (4) for f_4 , $A_{pt}(C_{J_p}) = A_{cc}(C_{J_p}) \neq A(C_{J_p})$.

Moreover, each f_k is also Axiom A as an endomorphism from \mathbb{P}^2 to itself.

There are few known examples of Axiom A endomorphisms in two (or more) dimensions. Fornæss and Sibony study examples of Axiom A endomorphisms of \mathbb{P}^2 in [FS01, FS98]. Among polynomial skew products, Jonsson ([Jon99, §9]) lists known Axiom A maps to be: products of hyperbolic polynomial maps of \mathbb{C} , small perturbations of hyperbolic products, and he gives a degree 2 example of an Axiom A map not in the same hyperbolic component as any product. Diller and Jonsson ([DJ00]) generalize this last example for all $d \geq 2$. Their examples also satisfy (4) in Theorem 1.3. Sumi has communicated to the authors another new example of an Axiom A polynomial skew product satisfying (2) of Theorem 1.3, which is very different from ours. We describe his construction in Example 5.10.

Stability and holomorphic motions. One of our main tools for distinguishing hyperbolic components is holomorphic motions of J_2 . Jonsson established a general result about holomorphic motions of hyperbolic sets of holomorphic endomorphisms [Jon98, Theorem C], which implies that if f is an Axiom A polynomial skew product, then J_2 moves holomorphically under perturbation. Further, we show:

Theorem 1.4. *For a holomorphic family of Axiom A polynomial skew products, the holomorphic motion of J_2 preserves the vertical fibration, inducing a holomorphic motion of each fiber Julia set $J_z = J_2 \cap (\{z\} \times \mathbb{C})$.*

A more precise statement is given in Theorem 4.2. As a corollary, if a polynomial skew product is in the same hyperbolic component as a product, then all fiber Julia sets J_z are homeomorphic (Corollary 4.4). This answers a question from [Hru06], originally posed to the author by Eric Bedford. Our examples satisfying (1) and (2) of Theorem 1.3 will show that the converse is not true, for in those examples all fiber Julia sets are homeomorphic, but the maps are not in the same hyperbolic component as any product.

Theorem 1.4 also implies that the equalities $A_{pt}(C_{J_p}) = A_{cc}(C_{J_p})$ and $A_{pt}(C_{J_p}) = A(C_{J_p})$ are preserved under perturbation (Propositions 5.4 and 6.3). We leave it as an open question to show that the equality $A_{cc}(C_{J_p}) = A(C_{J_p})$ is also preserved (see Question 8.2).

Organization of sections. In Section 2 we provide some needed prerequisite material on the dynamics of polynomial skew products, hyperbolic maps of \mathbb{P}^2 , and general composition sequences of polynomials.

In Section 3, we prove Theorem 1.1.

In Section 4, we prove Theorem 1.4 on holomorphic motions.

In Section 5, we establish conditions giving equality for all inclusions in Theorem 1.1, prove Proposition 1.2, and provide specific examples of maps satisfying (1) and (2) of Theorem 1.3.

In Section 6, we establish a necessary and sufficient condition for $A_{pt}(C_{J_p}) = A_{cc}(C_{J_p})$ in hyperbolic components (Lemma 6.4), and construct Axiom A skew products with base Julia set connected, but topologically varying fiber Julia sets (some connected, some disconnected). We show these maps satisfy (3) of Theorem 1.3. These maps are a perturbation of [Jon99, Example 9.7] (which is not Axiom A).

In Section 7, we produce Axiom A maps illustrating (4) of Theorem 1.3. These are a generalization of [DJ00, Example 3.9].

We close the paper with some open questions.

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2. BACKGROUND

A polynomial map $f : \mathbb{C}^2 \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^2$ is a (regular) **polynomial skew product** if it has the form

$$f(z, w) = (p(z), q(z, w)),$$

for polynomials p and q of degree > 1 , and if f extends analytically as a map from \mathbb{P}^2 to itself. We refer the reader to [Jon99] for a general treatment of polynomial skew products and proofs of many of the statements below.

Global dynamics. Fix a polynomial skew product $f(z, w) = (p(z), q(z, w))$. Let K_p denote the filled Julia set of p (the set of points with bounded orbit) and $J_p = \partial K_p$ its Julia set. Let $K = \{x \in \mathbb{C}^2 : \sup_n \|f^n(x)\| < \infty\}$ be the filled Julia set of f . Set $K_z = K \cap (\{z\} \times \mathbb{C})$ and $J_z = \partial K_z$ in $\{z\} \times \mathbb{C}$. The set

$$J_2 = \overline{\bigcup_{z \in J_p} J_z}$$

is the closure of the repelling cycles of f and also the support of its measure of maximal entropy. The **nonwandering set** Ω of f is the set of points having no neighborhood V such that $f^n(V) \cap V = \emptyset$ for all $n > 0$.

Vertical dynamics and expansion. For a fixed $z \in K_p$, we define $q_z(w) = q(z, w)$, and set

$$Q_z^n = q_{p^{n-1}(z)} \circ \cdots \circ q_{p(z)} \circ q_z.$$

We have $q_z K_z = K_{p(z)}$ and $q_z J_z = J_{p(z)}$. Let C_z be the critical set of $q_z(w)$ in $\{z\} \times \mathbb{C}$.

Let $Z \subseteq K_p$ be compact with $p(Z) \subseteq Z$ (e.g. $Z = J_p$ or Z is an attracting periodic point of p). Set

$$C_Z = \bigcup_{z \in Z} C_z, \quad PC_Z = \overline{\bigcup_{n \geq 1} f^n C_Z},$$

and

$$J_Z = \overline{\bigcup_{z \in Z} J_z}.$$

We say f is **vertically expanding over** Z if there exist constants $c > 0$ and $L > 1$ such that

$$|(Q_z^n)'(w)| \geq cL^n$$

for all $z \in Z, w \in J_z$, and all $n \geq 1$.

In this paper, we repeatedly use the following results.

Proposition 2.1. [Jon99, Proposition 2.1] *For every polynomial skew product f , $z \mapsto K_z$ is upper semi-continuous (in the Hausdorff topology), $z \mapsto J_z$ is lower semi-continuous, and the sequence of polynomials $\{Q_z^n\}_{n \geq 1}$ is normal exactly on $\{z\} \times (\mathbb{C} \setminus J_z)$.*

Proposition 2.2. [Jon99, Proposition 2.3] *For any $z \in \mathbb{C}$, J_z is connected if and only if $C_{p^n(z)} \subset K_{p^n(z)}$ for all $n \geq 0$.*

Theorem 2.3. [Jon99, Proposition 3.5] *If f is vertically expanding over Z , then $z \mapsto J_z$ is continuous in the Hausdorff topology with $z \in Z$. In particular, if f is vertically expanding over J_p , we have*

$$J_2 = \bigcup_{z \in J_p} J_z.$$

Theorem 2.4. [Jon99, Theorem 3.1] *f is vertically expanding over Z if and only if $PC_Z \cap J_Z = \emptyset$.*

We do not define Axiom A in this paper, because we use only the following:

Theorem 2.5. [Jon99, Theorem 8.2] *A polynomial skew product f is Axiom A on \mathbb{C}^2 if and only if*

- (i) p is expanding on J_p (i.e. p is hyperbolic);
- (ii) f is vertically expanding over J_p ; and
- (iii) f is vertically expanding over A_p .

Moreover, if f is Axiom A on \mathbb{C}^2 , then the nonwandering set equals the closure of the set of periodic points of f (equals the chain recurrent set).

Further, f is Axiom A on \mathbb{P}^2 if in addition,

- (iv) the extension of f to the line at infinity of \mathbb{P}^2 is hyperbolic as a one-dimensional polynomial.

Hyperbolicity for endomorphisms of \mathbb{P}^2 . For a non-invertible holomorphic mapping f of \mathbb{P}^2 , basic results and definitions for hyperbolicity and stability of an invariant set L must be given in terms of the **natural extension**, \hat{L} , which is the space of all sequences of prehistories (backward orbits) in L , with $f|_L$ inducing $\hat{f}|_{\hat{L}}$ which is a shift. See, for example, [Jon99, §A.2], [FS98, §2], and [DJ00, §1.1] for definitions and properties.

If f is Axiom A, then its nonwandering set Ω decomposes into a finite union of basic sets $\bigcup \Omega_i$ such that $f(\Omega_i) = \Omega_i$ and f is transitive on each Ω_i . A basic set Ω_i is of saddle type if its unstable (complex) dimension is 1.

For an Axiom A polynomial skew product, we let Λ denote the union of basic saddle sets contained in $J_p \times \mathbb{C}$. On these sets, f is contracting in the fiber direction. Theorem 2.5 also yields that Λ is the closure of the set of saddle periodic points (z, w) with $z \in J_p$, since this theorem establishes that periodic points are dense in the nonwandering set.

The set J_2 is the subset of Ω of unstable dimension 2.

The **stable manifold** $W^s(L)$ of an invariant set L is the set of all points $x \in \mathbb{C}^2$ for which the forward orbit $\{f^k(x)\}_{k \geq 0}$ converges to L . The **unstable manifold** $W^u(L)$ is the set of all points $x \in \mathbb{C}^2$ for which there exists a prehistory (backward orbit) $\{x_{-k}\}_{k \geq 0}$, converging to L , i.e., $x = x_0$, $f(x_{-k}) = x_{-k+1}$ for all $k \geq 0$, and $x_{-k} \rightarrow L$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$.

In [Jon99, Corollary 8.14], Jonsson states that the natural extension of the nonwandering set of an Axiom A polynomial skew product is stable; i.e., if g is a holomorphic map of \mathbb{P}^2 which is C^1 -close to f , then there is a homeomorphism $\Phi: \hat{\Omega}_f \rightarrow \hat{\Omega}_g$ conjugating \hat{f} to \hat{g} (and Φ respects decomposition into basic sets), and Φ can be chosen close to the identity. In fact, by [Jon98, Theorem B], $\hat{\Omega}$ moves holomorphically, in a sense which we will not define precisely.²

²In this paper, the only stability result we use is that J_2 moves holomorphically for Axiom A polynomial skew products (see Section 4), but we state this alternate result for benefit of the reader.

General composition sequences of polynomial maps of \mathbb{C} . Fornaess and Sibony ([FS91]) study fundamental properties of Julia sets arising from compositions of sequences of arbitrarily chosen polynomial maps of \mathbb{C} , with uniformly bounded degrees and coefficients. Comerford ([Com06]) establishes an analog of the one-variable postcritical characterizations of hyperbolicity in this setting. We apply Comerford's results to the composition of fiber maps q_z along the orbit of a point $z \in J_p$. We state a key result here for our setting of skew products, though it was written for general composition sequences (with uniform bounds on degree and coefficients).

Theorem 2.6. [Com06, Theorem 4.1] *Suppose f is a polynomial skew product which is vertically expanding over J_p . Let T be a compact, connected subset of $\{z\} \times (\mathbb{C} \setminus J_z)$, for some $z \in J_p$. There exist $\lambda \in (0, 1)$ and $\kappa > 0$ such that for all $m \in \mathbb{N}$,*

$$\text{diam}^\#(f^m(T)) \leq \kappa \lambda^m \text{diam}^\#(T),$$

where $\text{diam}^\#$ is the diameter in the spherical metric on $\hat{\mathbb{C}}$. Further, λ depends only on f , and κ in addition depends on the distance from T to J_z (in the spherical metric).

3. SADDLE SETS AND THE ATTRACTOR OF THE POSTCRITICAL SET

Throughout this section, let f be an Axiom A polynomial skew product of degree d . Recall that Λ denotes the union of the saddle basic sets in $J_p \times \mathbb{C}$, and is the closure of the saddle periodic points (z, w) with $z \in J_p$. In this section we prove Theorem 1.1.

Trapping radius. If $w \in \mathbb{C}$, let $B^\#(w, r)$ denote the disk about w of radius r in the spherical metric on $\hat{\mathbb{C}}$. For $S \subset J_p \times \mathbb{C}$, the **vertical neighborhood** of S of radius r is the set

$$\mathcal{N}_v^\#(S, r) = \bigcup_{(z, w) \in S} \{z\} \times B^\#(w, r).$$

The following lemma is a corollary of Theorem 2.6, and was observed by Comerford in the setting of general composition sequences.

Lemma 3.1. *Let T be a closed subset of $(J_p \times \mathbb{C}) \setminus J_2$ such that $f(T) \subseteq T$. Let T_r denote the vertical neighborhood of T of radius $r \geq 0$. Then there exists an $m_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ and $r_0 > 0$ such that for all $m \geq m_0$ and $r \leq r_0$, we have*

$$f^m(T_r) \subseteq T_{r/2}.$$

When the conclusion of Lemma 3.1 is satisfied, we say that r_0 is a **trapping radius** (for T under f).

Proof. Since J_2 is compact and T is closed and disjoint from J_2 , there is an $r_0 > 0$ with $T_{r_0} \cap J_z = \emptyset$, for all $z \in J_p$. Thus, Theorem 2.6 applied to each

connected component of the slice $T_{r_0} \cap (\{z\} \times \mathbb{C})$ yields that there exists an $m_0 \in \mathbb{N}$ such that for all $m \geq m_0$ and $r \leq r_0$, we have

$$f^m(T_r) \subseteq \mathcal{N}_v^\#(f^m(T), r/2) \subseteq T_{r/2}$$

since $f(T) \subseteq T$. \square

Proposition 3.2. *The sets*

$$\Lambda, A_{pt}(C_{J_p}), A_{cc}(C_{J_p}), A(C_{J_p}), PC_{J_p}$$

are disjoint from J_2 and have a trapping radius $r > 0$.

Proof. First note that $f(\Lambda) = \Lambda$ (since Λ is a union of basic sets) and $\Lambda \cap J_2 = \emptyset$, so Lemma 3.1 clearly applies to Λ . By Theorems 2.4 and 2.5, we have $PC_{J_p} \cap J_2 = \emptyset$, and by definition,

$$A_{pt}(C_{J_p}) \subseteq A_{cc}(C_{J_p}) \subseteq A(C_{J_p}) \subseteq PC_{J_p}.$$

As accumulation sets always satisfy $f(A(X)) \subseteq A(X)$, Lemma 3.1 applies to each of these postcritical sets. \square

The unstable manifold $W^u(\Lambda)$ is an attractor. Recall the unstable manifold $W^u(\Lambda)$ is the set of all points $x \in \mathbb{C}^2$ for which there exists a backward orbit x_{-k} converging to Λ .

Proposition 3.3. *For any closed subset X of $(J_p \times \mathbb{C}) \setminus J_2$, its accumulation set $A(X)$ is contained in $W^u(\Lambda) \cap (J_p \times \mathbb{C})$.*

The following proof is adapted from [FS98], Propositions 4.2 and 4.5, where they prove an analogous result for “s-hyperbolic” endomorphisms of \mathbb{P}^2 .

Proof. Let $E(J_2)$ be an open neighborhood of J_2 in $J_p \times \mathbb{C}$ on which f is expanding. In particular, $f^{-1}(E(J_2))$ is strictly contained in $E(J_2)$. Fix $x \notin W^u(\Lambda) \cap (J_p \times \mathbb{C})$. Its preimages $f^{-n}(x)$ must accumulate on the non-wandering set over J_p , $\Omega_{J_p} = \Omega \cap (J_p \times \mathbb{C})$. Since $\Omega_{J_p} = J_2 \sqcup \Lambda$, the existence of $E(J_2)$ implies that the preimages $f^{-n}(x)$ will accumulate on J_2 .

Choose N so that $f^{-N}(x) \subset E(J_2)$. By continuity, there exists a neighborhood V of x in $J_p \times \mathbb{C}$ so that $f^{-N}(V) \subset E(J_2)$. It follows that $f^{-n}(V)$ converges uniformly to J_2 as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Fix a neighborhood U of $W^u(\Lambda) \cap (J_p \times \mathbb{C})$ in $J_p \times \mathbb{C}$ and a radius $R > 0$. Then there is an integer $N = N(U, R)$ so that $f^{-n}((J_p \times D(0, R)) \setminus U)$ is contained in $E(J_2)$ for all $n \geq N$. This in turn implies that $f^n((J_p \times \mathbb{C}) \setminus E(J_2))$ lies in $U \cup (J_p \times \{|w| \geq R\})$ for all $n \geq N$.

Finally, let X be any closed subset of $(J_p \times \mathbb{C}) \setminus J_2$ and $A(X)$ its accumulation set. Choose the expanding neighborhood $E(J_2)$ small enough so that $X \cap E(J_2) = \emptyset$. As U and R are arbitrary, we conclude that $A(X)$ must be contained in $W^u(\Lambda) \cap (J_p \times \mathbb{C})$. \square

As an immediate corollary to Proposition 3.3, we obtain:

Corollary 3.4. *The accumulation set $A(C_{J_p})$ satisfies $A(C_{J_p}) \subseteq W^u(\Lambda) \cap (J_p \times \mathbb{C})$.*

Points with bounded orbit. Let K_{J_p} denote $\bigcup_{z \in J_p} K_z = K \cap (J_p \times \mathbb{C})$.

Lemma 3.5. *The unstable manifold $W^u(\Lambda)$ satisfies*

$$W^u(\Lambda) \cap K_{J_p} = \Lambda.$$

Proof. We clearly have the inclusion $\Lambda \subset W^u(\Lambda) \cap K_{J_p}$, because $f(\Lambda) = \Lambda$ and $\Lambda \subset K_{J_p}$. Fix $x \in W^u(\Lambda) \cap K_{J_p}$. The orbit of x is bounded and its accumulation set $A(x)$ must lie in the non-wandering set of f . Proposition 3.3 implies that $A(x) \subset W^u(\Lambda)$ so $A(x)$ is disjoint from J_2 , but then this implies that $A(x) \subset \Lambda$. Consequently x is in the stable manifold $W^s(\Lambda)$. We have $W^s(\Lambda) \cap W^u(\Lambda) = \Lambda$ by [Jon99, Proposition A.4], so x is in Λ . \square

Lemma 3.6. $W^s(\Lambda) = K_{J_p} \setminus J_2$.

Proof. The inclusion $W^s(\Lambda) \subset K_{J_p} \setminus J_2$ is clear from the definitions. The converse follows from Proposition 3.3 and Lemma 3.5. \square

Lemma 3.7. *We have $\Lambda = A_{pt}(C_{J_p})$.*

Proof. First note that the accumulation set $A(x)$ of any point $x \in J_p \times \mathbb{C}$ will be a subset of K_{J_p} , or empty. Proposition 3.3 implies that $A_{pt}(C_{J_p}) \subset W^u(\Lambda) \cap K_{J_p}$, so Lemma 3.5 gives $A_{pt}(C_{J_p}) \subset \Lambda$.

If (z, w) is a period n saddle point with $z \in J_p$, then $p^n(z) = z$. The polynomial $Q_z^n(w)$ is hyperbolic; hence its attracting periodic points, which are saddle points of f , attract critical points in $\{z\} \times \mathbb{C}$. Thus $(z, w) \in A_{pt}(C_{J_p})$. Hence $A_{pt}(C_{J_p})$ contains all saddle periodic points with $z \in J_p$. As $A_{pt}(C_{J_p})$ is closed, it also contains the closure of all saddle periodic points over J_p , which is Λ . \square

The immediate basin of a saddle set. The following proposition should be interpreted as an analog of the one-dimensional result, where there is always a critical point in the immediate basin of an attracting cycle. For any point $x \in (J_p \times \mathbb{C}) \setminus J_2$, let U_x denote the vertical Fatou component containing x ; that is, the connected component of the vertical slice of $(J_p \times \mathbb{C}) \setminus J_2$ containing x .

Proposition 3.8. *There exists $N \in \mathbb{N}$ so that U_x contains a critical point of f^N for all $x \in \Lambda$.*

We begin with a simple lemma about hyperbolic metrics on planar domains. Let $D(a, r)$ denote a Euclidean disk with center a and radius r .

Lemma 3.9. *Suppose $U \subset \mathbb{C}$ is a bounded domain with*

$$D(x, r) \subseteq U \subseteq D(0, R).$$

Then the hyperbolic metric $\rho_U(z)|dz|$ of U restricted to the disk $D(x, r/2)$ is comparable to the Euclidean metric. Explicitly,

$$\frac{2}{R} \leq \rho_U(z) \leq \frac{8}{3r}$$

for all $z \in D(x, r/2)$.

Proof. Recall that the hyperbolic metric on the unit disk $D(0, 1)$ (with constant curvature -1) is given by $2|dz|/(1 - |z|^2)$. The inclusions $D(x, r) \subseteq U \subseteq D(0, R)$ imply that

$$\frac{2R}{R^2 - z^2} \leq \rho_U(z) \leq \frac{2r}{r^2 - |z - x|^2}.$$

Restricting to $z \in D(x, r/2)$ gives the desired estimate. \square

Proof of Proposition 3.8. For each $x \in \Lambda$, let U_x be the vertical Fatou component containing x . These domains are uniformly bounded, since all are contained in K . Choose R so that $U_x \subseteq D(0, R)$ for all $x \in \Lambda$. Let d_x denote the hyperbolic distance function on the domain U_x .

Let $r(\Lambda)$ be a trapping radius for Λ , as guaranteed by Proposition 3.2. Then $\mathcal{N}_v^\#(x, r(\Lambda)) \subseteq U_x$ for all $x \in \Lambda$, and $f^{mn}(\Lambda_r) \subseteq \Lambda_{r/2^n}$ for fixed $m = m(\Lambda)$, any $n \in \mathbb{N}$, and all $r \leq r(\Lambda)$. Note that the spherical metric is comparable to the Euclidean metric on the bounded domain $D(0, R)$. In particular, for each $y \in U_x$ with $|x - y| = r(\Lambda)/2$, Lemma 3.9 implies that

$$d_{f^{mn}(x)}(f^{mn}(x), f^{mn}(y)) \leq \frac{8r(\Lambda)}{3r(\Lambda)2^{n+1}} < \frac{2r(\Lambda)}{2R} \leq d_x(x, y)$$

when n is sufficiently large. Consequently, the proper holomorphic map $f^{mn} : U_x \rightarrow U_{f^{mn}(x)}$ is strictly contracting in the hyperbolic metric for every $x \in \Lambda$. It follows that there exists a critical point of f^{mn} in U_x for every $x \in \Lambda$. \square

The above yields the following proposition, which will be useful for establishing $A(C_{J_p}) \supseteq W^u(\Lambda) \cap (J_p \times \mathbb{C})$.

Proposition 3.10. *For any $r > 0$, there is an $N \geq 0$ such that*

$$\Lambda \subset \bigcup_{n=0}^N \mathcal{N}_v^\#(f^n(C_{J_p}), r).$$

Proof. Let N_0 be the integer given in Proposition 3.8. Denote the critical locus of f^{N_0} over J_p by $C_{N_0} = \bigcup_{i=0}^{N_0-1} f^{-i}(C_{J_p})$. The vertical expansion of f^{N_0} implies that C_{N_0} is uniformly bounded away from J_2 . As a critical set, note that C_{N_0} contains no isolated points and is fiberwise continuous over J_p (that is, $z \mapsto (C_{N_0})_z$ is continuous). Recall that the saddle set Λ is also uniformly bounded from J_2 and that $z \mapsto J_z$ is continuous over J_p .

We can therefore construct a family of paths, one from each point x in Λ to a point in C_{N_0} contained in the Fatou component U_x , such that all paths are uniformly bounded from J_2 . Indeed, suppose to the contrary that there is a sequence of points x_n in Λ so that any path joining x_n to C_{N_0} in U_{x_n} has distance to the boundary less than $\delta_n > 0$ with $\delta_n \rightarrow 0$. Pass to a subsequence so that $x_n \rightarrow x$ in Λ . Take any path γ in U_x joining x to C_{N_0} . Then γ is some distance $\epsilon > 0$ from the boundary of U_x (and therefore from J_2). By the continuity of C_{N_0} in z and the continuity of $z \mapsto J_z$, there are

paths joining x_n to C_{N_0} in U_{x_n} which remain distance $\epsilon/2$ from J_2 for all large n . This contradicts the assumption.

Using Theorem 2.6, iterating forward by some $N > N_0$ iterates, the paths contract uniformly, implying that for each $x \in \Lambda$, there exists a point of $\bigcup_{i=0}^N f^i(C_{J_p})$ in the Fatou component U_x within spherical distance r of x . In other words, Λ is contained in the vertical neighborhood about $\bigcup_{i=0}^N f^i(C_{J_p})$ of radius r . \square

Equality of $A(C_{J_p})$ and the unstable manifold. Now we are ready to establish the final inclusion needed for the statement of Theorem 1.1.

Lemma 3.11. *We have $W^u(\Lambda) \cap (J_p \times \mathbb{C}) \subseteq A(C_{J_p})$.*

Proof. Let r_0 be a trapping radius for the postcritical set PC_{J_p} . Proposition 3.10 says that the set $U = \bigcup_{n=0}^N \mathcal{N}_v^\#(f^n(C_{J_p}), r_0)$ contains a vertical neighborhood of Λ of some small radius. Since $z \mapsto C_z = C_{J_p} \cap (\{z\} \times \mathbb{C})$ is continuous in the Hausdorff topology, continuity of f guarantees that U contains a neighborhood V of Λ in the ambient space $J_p \times \mathbb{C}$.

Fix $(z_0, w_0) \in W^u(\Lambda) \cap (J_p \times \mathbb{C})$. Let $(z_{-k}, w_{-k}) \in f^{-k}(z_0, w_0)$ be a prehistory tending to Λ . Then (z_{-k}, w_{-k}) is in $V \subset U$ for all sufficiently large k . Let $(z_{-k}, y_k) \in \bigcup_{n=0}^N f^n(C_{J_p})$ be the closest point to (z_{-k}, w_{-k}) in the fiber $\{z_{-k}\} \times \mathbb{C}$. Because r_0 is a trapping radius, the image $f^k(z_{-k}, y_k)$ is very close to (z_0, w_0) . Letting $k \rightarrow \infty$, we have $(z_0, w_0) \in A(C_{J_p})$. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.1. The inclusions $A_{pt}(C_{J_p}) \subseteq A_{cc}(C_{J_p}) \subseteq A(C_{J_p})$ are clear from the definitions. Combine Lemma 3.7 with Corollary 3.4 and Lemma 3.11 to complete the proof. \square

4. STABILITY AND PERTURBATIONS OF PRODUCTS

In this section, we prove Theorem 4.2, showing that for holomorphic families of Axiom A skew products, the holomorphic motion of J_2 must preserve the vertical fibration. As an application, we see that if a polynomial skew product is in the same hyperbolic component as a product, then all fiber Julia sets are homeomorphic.

Holomorphic motions. Suppose E is a subset of a complex manifold X . As above, $D(a, r)$ denotes a disk in \mathbb{C} centered at a with radius r . Then $\Phi : D(0, r) \times E \rightarrow X$ is a **holomorphic motion** of E if Φ is continuous and

- (1) $\Phi(0, e) = e$ for all $e \in E$,
- (2) $\Phi(\cdot, e)$ is holomorphic for each fixed $e \in E$,
- (3) $\Phi_\lambda := \Phi(\lambda, \cdot)$ is injective for each fixed $\lambda \in D(0, r)$.

Uniform expansion on J_2 . Let $\{f_\lambda : \lambda \in D(0, 1)\}$ be a holomorphic family of polynomial skew products of the form

$$f_\lambda(z, w) = (p_\lambda(z), q_\lambda(z, w));$$

that is, each f_λ is a polynomial skew product of \mathbb{C}^2 and the coefficients of p_λ and q_λ are holomorphic in λ . If p_λ is hyperbolic for each $\lambda \in D(0, 1)$, and if each f_λ is vertically expanding over J_{p_λ} , we say that the family $\{f_\lambda\}$ is **uniformly expanding** on J_2 . Note uniform expansion on J_2 is weaker than Axiom A.

Theorem 4.1. [Jon98, Theorem C] *Let $\{f_\lambda : \lambda \in D(0, 1)\}$ be a holomorphic family of polynomial skew products which is uniformly expanding on J_2 . Then there exists an $r > 0$ and a holomorphic motion $\Phi : D(0, r) \times J_2(f_0) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^2$ such that $\Phi_\lambda(J_2(f_0)) = J_2(f_\lambda)$ and*

$$f_\lambda = \Phi_\lambda \circ f_0 \circ \Phi_\lambda^{-1}$$

on $J_2(f_\lambda)$ for all $\lambda \in D(0, r)$.

We show the holomorphic motion Φ also preserves the vertical fibration:

Theorem 4.2. *Under the same hypothesis as in Theorem 4.1 we also have that Φ_λ is a skew product*

$$\Phi_\lambda(z, w) = (\varphi_\lambda(z), \psi_\lambda(z, w)),$$

where

- (1) $\varphi : D(0, r) \times J_{p_0} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ is a holomorphic motion of J_{p_0} such that φ_λ conjugates $p_0|_{J_{p_0}}$ to $p_\lambda|_{J_{p_\lambda}}$, and
- (2) for each $z \in J_{p_0}$, $\psi_\lambda(z, w)$ defines a holomorphic motion $\psi : D(0, r) \times J_z(f_0) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ such that $\psi_\lambda(J_z(f_0)) = J_{\varphi_\lambda(z)}(f_\lambda)$.

Proof. Because the one-dimensional polynomials $\{p_\lambda\}$ are hyperbolic, there exists a holomorphic motion $\varphi : D(0, r) \times J_{p_0} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ conjugating $p_0|_{J_{p_0}}$ to $p_\lambda|_{J_{p_\lambda}}$ by the one-dimensional theory (see e.g. [McM94]). By the density of repelling cycles in J_{p_0} , the motion is uniquely determined.

Let $(z_0, w_0) \in J_2(f_0)$ be a periodic point of f_0 , so $(z_\lambda, w_\lambda) = \Phi_\lambda(z_0, w_0)$ is a periodic point of f_λ of the same period. Then the point z_λ must be a repelling periodic point of p_λ of constant period in λ . Consequently, $z_\lambda = \varphi_\lambda(z_0)$ for all $\lambda \in D(0, r)$. This holds for all periodic points (z, w) of f_0 with $z = z_0$, and by density of periodic points in the fiber Julia set $J_{z_0}(f_0)$, we obtain that the projection to the first coordinate of $\Phi_\lambda(z, w)$ is z_λ for all $w \in J_{z_0}(f_0)$. Finally, by the density of periodic points in J_{p_0} , continuity of Φ_λ , and the fact that $z \mapsto J_z$ is continuous over J_p , we obtain that $\Phi_\lambda(z, w) = (\varphi_\lambda(z), \psi_\lambda(z, w))$ for some function ψ_λ and all $(z, w) \in J_2(f_0)$.

Since Φ_λ is a skew product, the motion therefore preserves the vertical fibration of the skew products f_λ . The proof of (2) then follows immediately from the properties of Φ as a holomorphic motion. \square

Perturbations of a product. Theorem 4.2 applied to a product $f_0(z, w) = (p(z), q(w))$ gives the following.

Proposition 4.3. *Let $\{f_\lambda : \lambda \in D(0, 1)\}$ be a holomorphic family of polynomial skew products which is uniformly expanding on J_2 . If $f_0(z, w) = (p(z), q(w))$ is a product, then for each f_λ with $\lambda \in D(0, r)$, the fiber Julia sets $J_z(f_\lambda)$ are homeomorphic to J_q for all $z \in J_{p_\lambda}$.*

Proof. For the product f_0 , all fiber Julia sets are equal to J_q . Let $\Phi : D(0, r) \times J_2(f_0) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^2$ be the holomorphic motion guaranteed by Theorem 4.1. The result follows immediately from property (2) of Theorem 4.2. \square

By Theorem 2.5, a product $f_0(z, w) = (p(z), q(w))$ is Axiom A if and only if each of p and q are hyperbolic polynomial maps of \mathbb{C} . Thus for products, uniform expansion of J_2 is equivalent to Axiom A.

Corollary 4.4. *Suppose $f(z, w) = (p(z), q(z, w))$ is an Axiom A polynomial skew product in the same hyperbolic component as a product $f_0(z, w) = (p_0(z), q_0(w))$. Then for all $z \in J_p$, the fiber Julia sets J_z of f are homeomorphic (to J_{q_0}).*

Proof. Because f and f_0 are in the same hyperbolic component, they can be connected by a chain of holomorphic motions, as guaranteed by Theorem 4.1. By Proposition 4.3, the fiber Julia sets are homeomorphic to J_{q_0} . \square

In the following section, the family of examples $F_a(z, w) = (z^2, w^2 + az)$ will show that the converse to Corollary 4.4 is false. That is, the fiber Julia sets for these maps are all homeomorphic, but for appropriate choices of the parameter a , they are not in the same hyperbolic component as a product.

5. AXIOM A SKEW PRODUCTS WITH $\Lambda = W^u(\Lambda) \cap (J_p \times \mathbb{C})$

In this section, we first provide some general conditions under which we have equality for all inclusions listed in Theorem 1.1 (Theorem 5.2). As a corollary, we see equality is preserved in hyperbolic components. We also show that equality holds for Axiom A products and their perturbations (Proposition 1.2). Finally, we give an infinite family of distinct, non-product Axiom A maps, for which equality holds:

Theorem 5.1. *Let $F_a(z, w) = (z^2, w^2 + az)$ and $g_a(w) = w^2 + a$, for each $a \in \mathbb{C}$. We have:*

- (1) F_a is Axiom A if and only if g_a is hyperbolic.
- (2) If F_a is Axiom A, then it is in the same hyperbolic component as a product if and only if g_a has an attracting fixed point.
- (3) If F_a is Axiom A, then $\Lambda = W^u(\Lambda) \cap (J_p \times \mathbb{C})$.

Criteria for $\Lambda = W^u(\Lambda) \cap (J_p \times \mathbb{C})$. In this subsection, let f be an Axiom A polynomial skew product. We now give necessary and sufficient conditions which guarantee equality for all inclusions in Theorem 1.1. As usual, if $T \subset \mathbb{C}^2$ then $T_z = T \cap (\{z\} \times \mathbb{C})$, and we say $z \mapsto T_z$ is continuous if it is continuous in the Hausdorff topology. Recall $D(a, r)$ is a Euclidean disk with center a and radius r .

Theorem 5.2. *The following are equivalent:*

- (a) $\Lambda = W^u(\Lambda) \cap (J_p \times \mathbb{C})$;
- (b) $z \mapsto \Lambda_z$ is continuous for all $z \in J_p$;
- (c) $z \mapsto K_z$ is continuous for all $z \in J_p$.

The implication (b) \Rightarrow (a) was inspired by Robinson's analogous statement for diffeomorphisms ([Rob99, Ch. 8, Theorem 6.2]).

Proof. First we show that if $\Lambda = \emptyset$ then each of (a), (b), and (c) hold. Note (a) and (b) are satisfied vacuously. Now, $\Lambda = \emptyset$ implies that $W^s(\Lambda) = \emptyset$, which implies that $K_{J_p} = J_2$ by Lemma 3.6. Since $J_2 = \bigcup_{z \in J_p} J_z$ (Theorem 2.3), this yields $K_z = J_z$ for all $z \in J_p$. Again applying Theorem 2.3, $z \mapsto J_z$ is continuous over J_p for f Axiom A, we conclude that (c) holds. Now assume that $\Lambda \neq \emptyset$.

(a) \Rightarrow (b): Suppose $z \mapsto \Lambda_z$ is not continuous over J_p . Since Λ is closed, we must have upper semi-continuity. Let $(z_0, w_0) \in \Lambda$ be a point where lower semi-continuity fails. Then there is a sequence $z_n \rightarrow z_0$ in J_p and a $\delta > 0$ so that $\Lambda_{z_n} \cap D(w_0, \delta) = \emptyset$ for all n . The local stable manifold of the point (z_0, w_0) lies in K_{z_0} in the vertical fiber, therefore the local unstable manifold (for any choice of prehistory) of (z_0, w_0) must be transverse to the fiber (see e.g. [FS98, §2]). Thus $W^u(\Lambda)_z \cap D(w_0, \delta) \neq \emptyset$ for all z near z_0 . This implies that $W^u(\Lambda) \cap (J_p \times \mathbb{C}) \neq \Lambda$.

(b) \Rightarrow (c): Suppose $z \mapsto K_z$ is not continuous over J_p . Again since K is closed, we can assume that $z \mapsto K_z$ fails to be lower semi-continuous at a point $(z_0, w_0) \in K$. As $z \mapsto J_z$ is continuous, we must have $w_0 \in K_{z_0} \setminus J_{z_0}$, and there exists a sequence $z_m \rightarrow z_0$ in J_p so that $(z_m, w_0) \notin K$.

By Lemma 3.6, $(z_0, w_0) \in W^s(\Lambda)$. Let $f^{n_k}(z_0, w_0)$ be a subsequence of iterates converging to a point $(a, b) \in \Lambda$ as $k \rightarrow \infty$. By continuity of f , for each fixed k the images $(x_m^k, y_m^k) = f^{n_k}(z_m, w_0)$ converge to $f^{n_k}(z_0, w_0)$ as $m \rightarrow \infty$.

By continuity of $z \mapsto J_z$, there is a neighborhood U of a in J_p and a $\delta > 0$ so that $U \times D(b, \delta)$ is disjoint from J_2 . Choose k large enough so that $f^{n_k}(z_0, w_0)$ lies in $U \times D(b, \delta)$; then (x_m^k, y_m^k) lies in $U \times D(b, \delta)$ for all m sufficiently large. But $(z_m, w_0) \notin K$, so the invariance of K implies that $D(b, \delta) \cap K_{x_m^k} = \emptyset$. By shrinking U , we obtain a sequence of points x_m^k converging to a such that $\Lambda_{x_m^k} \cap D(b, \delta) \subset K_{x_m^k} \cap D(b, \delta) = \emptyset$, and we conclude that $z \mapsto \Lambda_z$ is not continuous.

(c) \Rightarrow (a): By continuity of $z \mapsto K_z$, and since $\Lambda \subset K \setminus J_2$ is closed, there is a neighborhood U of Λ in $J_p \times \mathbb{C}$ such that $U \subset K \setminus J_2$.

Let (z_0, w_0) be any point in $W^u(\Lambda) \cap (J_p \times \mathbb{C})$. Then there is sequence of preimages $(z_{-k}, w_{-k}) \in f^{-k}(z_0, w_0)$ with $(z_{-k}, w_{-k}) \in U$ for all sufficiently large k . This implies that $w_{-k} \in K_{z_{-k}} \setminus J_{z_{-k}}$. By complete invariance of K , we obtain $w_0 \in K_{z_0}$. Recalling that $W^u(\Lambda) \cap K_{J_p} = \Lambda$ by Lemma 3.5, we conclude that $(z_0, w_0) \in \Lambda$. Therefore $W^u(\Lambda) \cap (J_p \times \mathbb{C}) = \Lambda$. \square

Corollary 5.3. *If J_z is connected for all $z \in J_p$, then $\Lambda = W^u(\Lambda) \cap (J_p \times \mathbb{C})$.*

Proof. [Jon99, Lemma 3.7] states that if f is vertically expanding over J_p , and if for all $z \in J_p$, J_z is connected, then $z \mapsto K_z$ is continuous. \square

Stability under perturbations. We are now ready to prove Proposition 1.2, which states that Axiom A products and their perturbations satisfy $\Lambda = W^u(\Lambda) \cap (J_p \times \mathbb{C})$. We first give a general proposition about perturbations.

Proposition 5.4. *Suppose f_0 and f_1 are in the same hyperbolic component. Then $\Lambda = W^u(\Lambda) \cap (J_p \times \mathbb{C})$ holds for f_0 if and only if it holds for f_1 .*

Proof. We apply the characterization of $\Lambda = W^u(\Lambda) \cap (J_p \times \mathbb{C})$ from Theorem 5.2. Suppose that $z \mapsto K_z$ is continuous for f_0 . By Theorems 4.1 and 4.2, there is a holomorphic motion of J_2 on a neighborhood of f_0 which restricts to a holomorphic motion of J_z in every fiber over J_{p_0} . By the Sullivan-Thurston λ -lemma ([ST86]), the motion of J_z extends to a motion of the whole fiber $\{z\} \times \mathbb{C}$, perhaps restricting the domain of the motion. Consequently, the topology of the filled Julia set K_z is unchanged for nearby maps f_λ (i.e. the Fatou components move with J_z). The continuity of $z \mapsto J_z$ for f_λ then guarantees that we also have continuity of $z \mapsto K_z$ for f_λ .

Note that if $z \mapsto K_z$ is discontinuous for f_0 , then it must fail to be lower semi-continuous. Combining this with the continuity of $z \mapsto J_z$, there exists a sequence $z_n \rightarrow z_0$ in J_p and a component U of the interior of K_{z_0} , so that for any fixed compact subset $V \subset U$, V is disjoint from K_{z_n} for all n large. The Sullivan-Thurston λ -lemma preserves this discontinuity under perturbation.

Finally, we can connect f_0 to f_1 by a finite chain of holomorphic motions which preserve the equality $\Lambda = W^u(\Lambda) \cap (J_p \times \mathbb{C})$, proving the proposition. \square

Proof of Proposition 1.2. Let $f(z, w) = (p(z), q(w))$ be an Axiom A product. Then $K_z = K_q$ for all $z \in J_p$. From Theorem 5.2, it follows that $\Lambda = W^u(\Lambda) \cap (J_p \times \mathbb{C})$ for f . Then Proposition 5.4 shows that all maps in same hyperbolic component as f have $\Lambda = W^u(\Lambda) \cap (J_p \times \mathbb{C})$. \square

The family F_a . We now give the proof of Theorem 5.1. Let $F_a(z, w) = (z^2, w^2 + az)$, $g_a(w) = w^2 + a$, and $p(z) = z^2$. For each $x \in \mathbb{C}$, set

$$S_x = \{(e^{2it}, xe^{it}) : t \in [0, 2\pi]\}.$$

From the definition of F_a , we have

$$(1) \quad F_a(e^{2it}, xe^{it}) = (e^{4it}, g_a(x)e^{2it}), \text{ so } F_a(S_x) = S_{g_a(x)}.$$

Note that the critical locus of F_a over J_p is $C_{J_p} = S_0$. Therefore,

$$(2) \quad PC_{J_p} = \overline{\bigcup_{n \geq 0} S_{g_a^n(0)}}.$$

We begin with a lemma on the structure of J_2 .

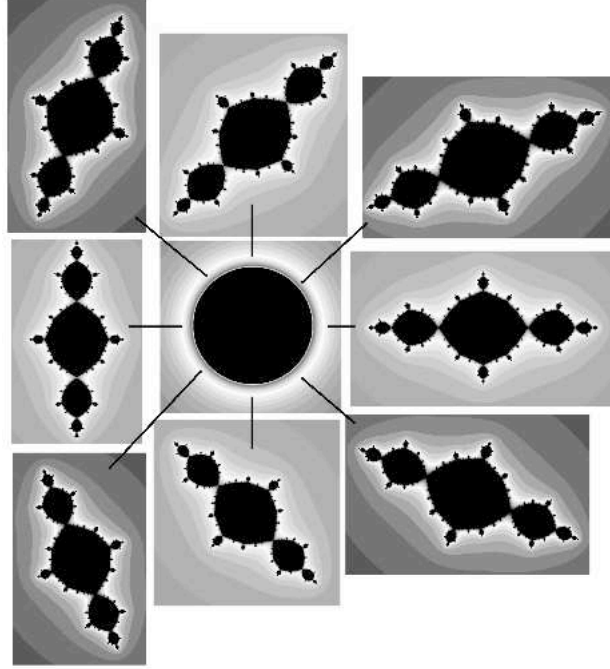


FIGURE 1. Let $F_a(z, w) = (z^2, w^2 + az)$ be the family of Theorem 5.1. This figure depicts a collection of slices of the filled Julia set K , for $a = -1$, with K in black, and shades of gray distinguishing rate of escape level sets. In the center is the filled Julia set K_p for the base polynomial $p(z) = z^2$. Circling around this are some fiber Julia sets, $K_z = K \cap (\{z\} \times \mathbb{C})$, with lines drawn from the fiber $\{z\} \times \mathbb{C}$ to the corresponding point z in J_p . Each K_z is a rotation of the basilica (the Julia set of $w \mapsto w^2 - 1$), with rotation angle $\theta/2$ in fiber $z = e^{i\theta}$. Figures 1, 2, and 3 were drawn with Fractalasm [PH].

Lemma 5.5. *For each $a \in \mathbb{C}$, we have $J_2 = \bigcup_{x \in J_{g_a}} S_x$.*

See Figure 1, which shows slices of K for the map F_{-1} .

Proof. First observe that the vertical derivative of F_a along the curve S_x is given by

$$q'_{e^{2it}}(xe^{it}) = 2xe^{it} = g'_a(x)e^{it}.$$

If x is a repelling periodic point of g_a of period n , then the vertical derivative of F_a^n along the orbit of S_x satisfies $|(Q^n)'(w)| = |(g_a^n)'(x)| > 1$. Thus the iterates of F_a^n cannot be normal (in the fiber direction) along this orbit, so $S_x \subset J_2$, by Proposition 2.1. Since J_2 is closed, $S_x \subset J_2$ for all $x \in J_{g_a}$.

Let $T = \bigcup_{x \in J_{g_a}} S_x$. For the reverse inclusion, note that $J_{z=1} = J_{g_a}$. By invariance, we have $J_z = T_z := T \cap (\{z\} \times \mathbb{C})$ for all z along the backward orbit $p^{-n}(1)$. These points are dense in S^1 . By lower semi-continuity of $z \mapsto J_z$ (Proposition 2.1), we conclude that $J_z \subset T_z$ for all z in J_p . Therefore $J_2 \subset T$. \square

Lemma 5.6. *F_a is Axiom A if and only if g_a is hyperbolic.*

Proof. Suppose g_a is hyperbolic. Then the postcritical set for g_a remains a bounded distance away from the Julia set J_{g_a} . The description of PC_{J_p} for F_a in Equation (2) and Lemma 5.5 imply that PC_{J_p} is therefore disjoint from J_2 . Consequently F_a is vertically expanding over J_p . Note that the attracting set for the base map p is $A_p = \{0\}$ and $q_0(w) = w^2$ for all $a \in \mathbb{C}$. Therefore F_a is also vertically expanding over A_p , so F_a is Axiom A.

Conversely, if g_a is not hyperbolic, then the postcritical set of g_a is not disjoint from J_{g_a} . As $F_a|_{\{1\} \times \mathbb{C}}$ coincides with g_a , we conclude that PC_{J_p} is not disjoint from J_2 . Therefore F is not vertically expanding over J_p and thus not Axiom A. \square

Lemma 5.7. *Suppose F_a is Axiom A. Then F_a is in the same hyperbolic component as a product if and only if g_a has an attracting fixed point.*

First, we recall some facts on the dynamics of the family $g_a(w) = w^2 + a$ (see e.g., [CG93, VIII.1]). The **Mandelbrot set** is

$$\mathcal{M} = \{a \in \mathbb{C} : J_{g_a} \text{ is connected}\}.$$

For $a \in \mathbb{C} \setminus \mathcal{M}$, the orbit of the critical point 0 escapes to infinity, g_a is hyperbolic, and J_{g_a} is a Cantor set. If a is hyperbolic and in the interior of \mathcal{M} , then g_a has an attracting cycle which attracts the orbit of the critical point 0.

Proof. If F_a lies in the same component as a product, then the product must be $H_a(z, w) = (z^2, w^2 + a)$, because F_a over the fixed point of z^2 in J_p is given by the map $g_a(w) = w^2 + a$ (and by Theorem 4.2, the vertical fibration is preserved by holomorphic motions).

First suppose that g_a has an attracting fixed point. Then g_a is in the same hyperbolic component as g_0 (the main cardioid of the Mandelbrot set). Hence by Lemma 5.6, F_a is in the same hyperbolic component as $F_0 = H_0$ which in turn is in the same hyperbolic component as H_a .

Now suppose g_a is hyperbolic with $g_a^n(0) \rightarrow \infty$. For the product we have $J_2(H_a) = S^1 \times J_{g_a}$. For the twisted map, Lemma 5.5 implies that $J_2(F_a) = ([0, 1] \times J_{g_a}) / (0, x) \sim (1, -x)$, considered as a subset of $S^1 \times \mathbb{C}$. If F_a and H_a are in the same hyperbolic component, then we can connect F_a and H_a by a chain of holomorphic motions which preserve the vertical fibration (Theorem 4.2). These motions therefore induce an isotopy from $J_2(H_a)$ to $J_2(F_a)$ within the ambient space $S^1 \times \mathbb{C}$. But this is impossible because connected components of $J_2(H_a)$ are circles which project to S^1 with

degree 1, while connected components of $J_2(F_a)$ are circles which project to S^1 with degree 2, and these are in different homotopy classes.

Alternatively, suppose g_a is hyperbolic with an attracting cycle of period $n > 1$. Suppose that F_a and H_a are in the same hyperbolic component. Then by Theorem 4.2, F_a and H_a are conjugate on their Julia sets J_2 by a conjugacy which preserves fibers over J_p . In particular, the conjugacy must be the identity over $z = 1$. Let $\Gamma(H_a)$ (respectively $\Gamma(F_a)$) be the subset of $J_2(H_a)$ (resp. $J_2(F_a)$) such that each slice $\Gamma(H_a)_z$ (resp. $\Gamma(F_a)_z$) is the boundary of the Fatou component in $\{z\} \times \mathbb{C}$ containing the critical point $(z, 0)$. This subset of J_2 is dynamically characterized in the following way: the slice $\Gamma(H_a)_z$ (resp. $\Gamma(F_a)_z$) is the smallest connected subset of J_z which is mapped to its image with degree 2 by H_a (resp. F_a). Therefore, the conjugacy must take $\Gamma(H_a)$ to $\Gamma(F_a)$. Consequently, the conjugacy maps the image $H_a(\Gamma(H_a))$ to $F_a(\Gamma(F_a))$. Note however that the fibers of these image sets over $z = 1$ do not coincide: for the product we have a curve winding around $w = a$ whereas for F_a we have two curves winding around a and $-a$, contradicting the fact that the conjugacy is the identity over $z = 1$. \square

Proof of Theorem 5.1. Combine Lemmas 5.6 and 5.7 for parts (1) and (2). When a is not in the Mandelbrot set, the critical points escape so $\Lambda = A_{pt}(C_{J_p}) = \emptyset$ by Lemma 3.7 and we trivially obtain equality. For a in a hyperbolic component in the Mandelbrot set, the map F_a is connected, so part (3) for $f = F_a$ follows from Corollary 5.3. \square

As a corollary, note by Proposition 5.4 that if f is in the same hyperbolic component as any Axiom A F_a , then $\Lambda = W^u(\Lambda) \cap (J_p \times \mathbb{C})$ for f .

Remark 5.8. By Theorem 2.5, since the extension of F_a to the line at infinity is simply the map $\zeta \mapsto \zeta^2$, we have F_a is Axiom A on \mathbb{P}^2 if and only if F_a is Axiom A on \mathbb{C}^2 .

Finally, suppose F_a is Axiom A. Note that if g_a has disconnected Julia set, then F_a satisfies (1) of Theorem 1.3, while if a lies in the Mandelbrot set, then F_a satisfies (2) of Theorem 1.3.

Remark 5.9. While the map F_a does not lie in the same hyperbolic component of a product, it should be noted that it is semiconjugate to the product $H_a(z, w) = (z^2, w^2 + a)$ via the map $\phi(z, w) = (z^2, zw)$. That is, $F_a \circ \phi = \phi \circ H_a$, though this semiconjugacy does not extend regularly to \mathbb{P}^2 . This was pointed out to the authors by Mattias Jonsson.

Sumi's example. Sumi has communicated to the authors the following very interesting example of a nonproduct Axiom A polynomial skew product satisfying $\Lambda = W^u(\Lambda) \cap (J_p \times \mathbb{C})$. In his example, J_p is a Cantor set, and all fiber J_z 's are connected. He constructs similar examples in [Sum07].

Example 5.10. For any $R, \epsilon > 0$ and $n \in \mathbb{N}$, let $p_R(z) = z^2 - R$, $p = p_R^n$, $h_\epsilon(w) = (w - \epsilon)^2 - 1 + \epsilon$, and define $t_{n,\epsilon}(w)$ by $h_\epsilon^n(w) = w^{2^n} + t_{n,\epsilon}(w)$.

For appropriate choices of ϵ small, and R, n large with n even, the map

$$f(z, w) = \left(p(z), w^{2^n} + \left(\frac{z + \sqrt{R}}{2\sqrt{R}} \right) t_{n,\epsilon}(w) \right)$$

is an Axiom A polynomial skew product of \mathbb{P}^2 satisfying:

- (1) $C_{J_p} \subset K$;
- (2) $\Lambda = W^u(\Lambda) \cap (J_p \times \mathbb{C})$;
- (3) J_z is a Jordan curve, but not a quasicircle, for a.e. $z \in J_p$, in the maximal entropy measure of p ;
- (4) f is not in the same hyperbolic component as any product.

Sketch of Proof. Axiom A and (1) can be proven by examining the post-critical set, in a similar way to our study of the family of maps found in Section 7.

By (1) and Proposition 2.2, we have J_z is connected for every $z \in J_p$, so by Corollary 5.3 we get (2).

J_p is contained in two disks, $D = D(\sqrt{R}, r)$ and $-D$, for a small $r > 0$ (such that $r/\sqrt{R} \rightarrow 0$ as $R \rightarrow \infty$). The fiber maps q_z for z in D are small perturbations of h_ϵ^n , and the fiber maps q_z for z in $-D$ are small perturbations of $w \mapsto w^{2^n}$. As a result, J_β over the β -fixed point of p (in D) is a quasi-basillica (not a Jordan curve), and J_α over the α -fixed point of p (in $-D$) is a quasi-circle. Applying Lemmas 4.31 and 4.37 of [Sum07] then yields (3).

Finally, (4) follows from (3) and Corollary 4.4. \square

6. AXIOM A SKEW PRODUCTS WITH $A_{pt}(C_{J_p}) \neq A_{cc}(C_{J_p})$

In this section, we show that the equality $A_{pt}(C_{J_p}) = A_{cc}(C_{J_p})$ is preserved in hyperbolic components (Proposition 6.3), and we construct an infinite family of Axiom A skew products in distinct hyperbolic components for which $A_{pt}(C_{J_p}) \neq A_{cc}(C_{J_p})$, yielding (3) of Theorem 1.3.

The n -airplane. Let $p_n(z) = z^2 + c_n$ be the unique quadratic polynomial with periodic critical point of least period n and c_n real. For example, $p_3(z) \approx z^2 - 1.75488$ is the “airplane”. Then $\{c_n\}$ is a sequence of real numbers descending to -2 , and the Julia set J_{p_n} is connected for each n . Let β_n denote the β -fixed point of p_n , the point in J_{p_n} with greatest real part.

Theorem 6.1. *Consider the sequence of skew products*

$$f_n(z, w) = (p_n(z), w^2 + 2(2 - z)).$$

For all sufficiently large n , f_n is Axiom A and

- (1) $K \cap C_{J_{p_n}} = \{(\beta_n, 0)\}$;
- (2) Λ consists of a single fixed point in the fiber $\{\beta_n\} \times \mathbb{C}$;
- (3) J_z is disconnected for all $z \in J_{p_n} \setminus \{\beta_n\}$, while J_{β_n} is a quasicircle;
- (4) J_2 is connected;

- (5) $A_{pt}(C_{J_p}) \neq A_{cc}(C_{J_p})$;
- (6) f_n is not in the same hyperbolic component as a product; and
- (7) f_n is in the same hyperbolic component as f_m if and only if $n = m$.

Each of the maps f_n is a small perturbation of $f_\infty(z, w) = (z^2 - 2, w^2 + 2(2 - z))$. Jonsson ([Jon99, Example 9.7]) shows f_∞ is vertically expanding over J_p , and f_∞ has the same connectivity properties as f_n (i.e., (3) and (4) of the theorem), but f_∞ is not Axiom A since the base is not hyperbolic. Our examples f_n are the first Axiom A examples with such connectivity properties, which turn out to be the key to constructing an example with $A_{pt}(C_{J_p}) \neq A_{cc}(C_{J_p})$. The outline of the proof of Theorem 6.1 is based on [Jon99, Example 9.7], but since J_{p_n} is not contained in \mathbb{R} , our case is of increased complexity.

Remark 6.2. Because f_n is a small perturbation of f_∞ , one might expect f_n to be vertically expanding over J_p because vertical expansion should be an open condition. For general composition sequences, hyperbolicity is open in the l^∞ topology on the space of sequences [Com06, Corollary 3.2], but it is not open in the product topology, even with uniform coefficient bounds. Consider the sequence of sequences $\{s_n^m : n \geq 1\}_{m \geq 1}$ given by

$$s_n^m(w) = \begin{cases} w^2 & \text{for } n < m \\ w^2 + 1/4 & \text{for } n \geq m \end{cases}$$

Then for each fixed m , the composition sequence $\{s_n^m \circ \dots \circ s_1^m\}$ is not hyperbolic, because the critical point at $w = 0$ is iterated towards the Julia set, the locus of non-normality (see [Com06, Theorem 1.3]). On the other hand, the sequence converges in the product topology to (w^2, w^2, w^2, \dots) as $m \rightarrow \infty$, which is hyperbolic.

Small perturbations of skew products correspond to small perturbations of fiberwise compositions in the product topology (with uniform bounds on the coefficients), not the l^∞ topology (unless the nearby maps are conjugate).

See Figure 2 for some slices of K for a map of the type of Theorem 6.1.

Maps with $A_{pt}(C_{J_p}) = A_{cc}(C_{J_p})$.

Proposition 6.3. *Suppose f_0 and f_1 are in the same hyperbolic component. Then the equality $A_{pt}(C_{J_p}) = A_{cc}(C_{J_p})$ holds for f_0 if and only if it holds for f_1 .*

We reduce the proof to the following lemma.

Lemma 6.4. *If f is Axiom A, then $A_{pt}(C_{J_p}) = A_{cc}(C_{J_p})$ if and only if for any connected component \mathcal{C} of C_{J_p} , we have either $\mathcal{C} \cap K = \emptyset$ or $\mathcal{C} \subset K$.*

Proof. Suppose $A_{pt}(C_{J_p}) = A_{cc}(C_{J_p})$. Let \mathcal{C} be a connected component of C_{J_p} . Since $\Lambda = A_{pt}(C_{J_p})$ by Lemma 3.7, we also get $A_{cc}(C_{J_p}) = \Lambda$. Thus $A(\mathcal{C})$ is either empty or contained in Λ . If $A(\mathcal{C}) = \emptyset$, then $\mathcal{C} \cap K = \emptyset$. On the

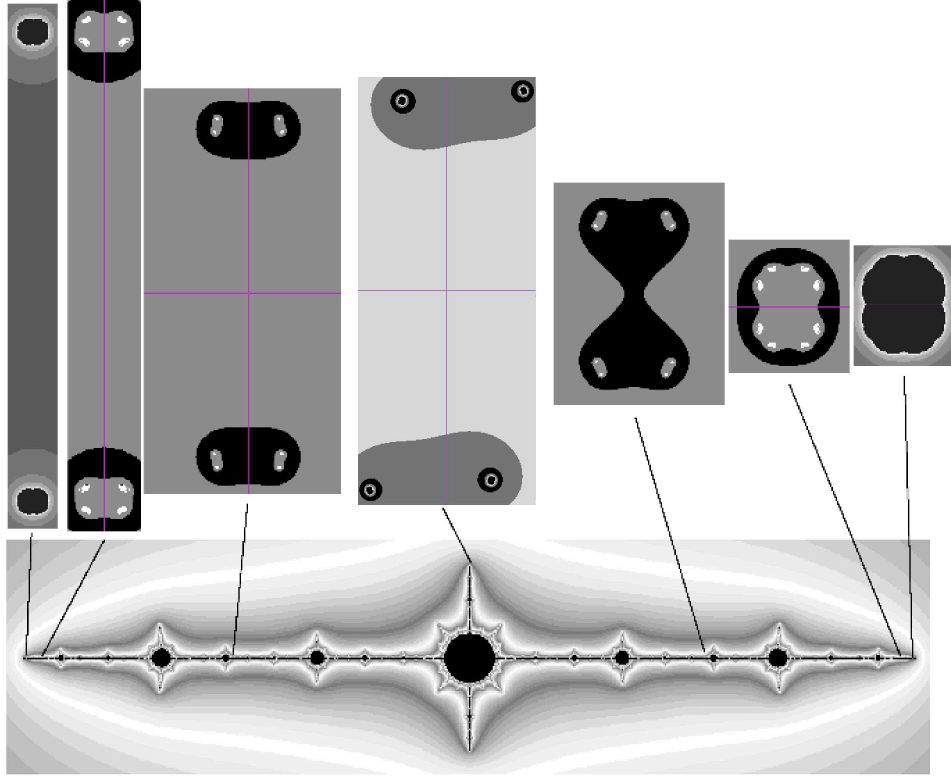


FIGURE 2. Let $f(z, w) = (p(z), w^2 + 2(2 - z))$, for $p(z) = z^2 - 1.75488$. Then $f(z) \approx f_3(z)$ from Theorem 6.1. As in Figure 1, we show slices of K . The lower figure is J_p , and above (from right to left) are fibers: $z \approx 1.92$, $z = 1.8$, $z = 1$, $z \approx 0.4i$, $z = -1$, $z \approx -1.8$, $z \approx -1.92$. Note $K_{1.92}$ is a quasidisk, and f maps $K_{-1.92}$ onto $K_{1.92}$ and $K_{0.4i}$ onto $K_{-1.92}$.

other hand, if $A(\mathcal{C}) \subseteq \Lambda$, then since $\Lambda \subset K$ and \mathcal{C} is connected, by complete invariance of K we must have $\mathcal{C} \subset K$.

Suppose for each connected component \mathcal{C} of C_{J_p} , we have either $\mathcal{C} \cap K = \emptyset$ or $\mathcal{C} \subset K$. If $\mathcal{C} \cap K = \emptyset$ then $A(\mathcal{C}) = \emptyset$. On the other hand, if $\mathcal{C} \subset K$, then combining complete invariance of K with Proposition 3.3 and Lemma 3.5 yields $A(\mathcal{C}) \subseteq (W^u(\Lambda) \cap K_{J_p}) = \Lambda$. Thus $A_{cc}(C_{J_p}) \subseteq \Lambda = A_{pt}(C_{J_p})$, and the reverse inequality $A_{pt}(C_{J_p}) \subseteq A_{cc}(C_{J_p})$ follows from the definitions. \square

Proof of Proposition 6.3. Let $f_0 = (p(z), q(z, w))$. Suppose $\{f_\lambda = (p_\lambda, q_\lambda) : \lambda \in D(0, 1)\}$ is a holomorphic family of polynomial skew products which are uniformly expanding on J_2 , with $\lambda = 0$ giving the map f_0 . Then by Theorems 4.1 and 4.2, there is an $r > 0$ and a holomorphic motion $\Phi: D(0, r) \times J_2(f_0) \rightarrow \mathbb{C}^2$ which conjugates the dynamics and preserves

the vertical fibration. In particular, Φ induces one-dimensional holomorphic motions φ of J_p and ψ_z of the fiber Julia sets J_z for each $z \in J_p$.

For λ sufficiently small and each $z \in J_p$, the critical points of $(q_\lambda)_{\varphi_\lambda(z)}$ are close to the critical points of q_z . If a critical point of q_z lies in $K_z \setminus J_z$, then the holomorphic motion ψ_z of J_z forces nearby points to lie in $K_{\varphi_\lambda(z)} \setminus J_{\varphi_\lambda(z)}$ for all nearby λ . Similarly, a critical point in $\mathbb{C} \setminus K_z$ must remain in $\mathbb{C} \setminus K_{\varphi_\lambda(z)}$ under perturbation.

Furthermore, the motion φ of J_p ensures that connected components of C_{J_p} are uniformly close to connected components of $C_{J_{p_\lambda}}$ for all λ sufficiently small. Let \mathcal{C} be a connected component of C_{J_p} . By Lemma 6.4, either $\mathcal{C} \cap K = \emptyset$ or $\mathcal{C} \subset K$. Therefore, we have $\mathcal{C} \cap K = \emptyset$ or $\mathcal{C} \subset K$ for all connected components of $C_{J_{p_\lambda}}$ for the maps f_λ .

Finally, connect f_1 to f_0 by a closed path in the hyperbolic component. This path can be covered by a finite collection of overlapping open sets, on which the relation of K to connected components \mathcal{C} of C_{J_p} as described above is constant. The main result then follows from Lemma 6.4. \square

The remainder of the section is devoted to the Proof of Theorem 6.1.

Proof of Theorem 6.1. Let $f_n(z) = (p_n(z), w^2 + 2(2 - z))$ where p_n is the n -airplane defined at the beginning of the section. Our most difficult task in this proof will be to establish that f_n is Axiom A for n sufficiently large. Since p_n is a hyperbolic polynomial, by Theorem 2.5, we need only show f_n is vertically expanding over A_{p_n} and J_{p_n} . To check vertical expansion we will apply Theorem 2.4, and show the postcritical set over $A_{p_n} \sqcup J_{p_n}$ is disjoint from the fiber Julia sets.

Hence, our first step is to provide two lemmas, locating first (in Lemma 6.5) the base filled Julia set K_{p_n} (which contains both J_{p_n} and A_{p_n}), and then (in Lemma 6.6) the fiber J_z 's for $z \in K_{p_n}$. As usual, we let $D(w, r)$ denote the open disk in \mathbb{C} centered at w with radius r . For $w \in \mathbb{C}$, we denote a closed rectangle around w by

$$S(w, r_1, r_2) = \{x + iy : |x - \operatorname{Re}(w)| \leq r_1, |y - \operatorname{Im}(w)| \leq r_2\},$$

and let $B(w, r) = S(w, r, r)$.

Lemma 6.5. *There is a sequence $\epsilon_n \rightarrow 0$ such that $K_{p_n} \subset [-2, 2] \times [-\epsilon_n, \epsilon_n]$.*

Proof. Let $G_c(z) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} 2^{-n} \log^+ |p_c^n(z)|$ be the escape-rate function of $p_c(z) = z^2 + c$. Then G_c is continuous as a function of both z and c (see e.g. [CG93, VIII: Theorem 3.3]). As a consequence, the mapping $c \mapsto J_c$ is lower semi-continuous (because $J_c = \operatorname{supp} \Delta G_c$), while $c \mapsto K_c$ is upper semi-continuous (because $K_c = \{G_c = 0\}$). Hence for $c = -2$, we have $[-2, 2] = J_{-2} \subseteq \lim_{c \rightarrow -2} J_c \subseteq \lim_{c \rightarrow -2} K_c \subseteq K_{-2} = [-2, 2]$. Thus $c \mapsto K_c$ is continuous at $c = -2$.

Note also that the logarithmic capacity of K_c is 1 for all c (see e.g. [CG93, VIII: Theorem 3.1]). Since c_n is in the Mandelbrot set, $K_{p_n} \subset \overline{D(0, 2)}$, because any connected set of logarithmic capacity 1 has diameter bounded

by 4, and K_{p_n} is symmetric about the origin. Thus there is a sequence $\epsilon_n \rightarrow 0$ such that $K_{p_n} \subset [-2, 2] \times [-\epsilon_n, \epsilon_n]$. \square

Recall that the fiber map $q_z(w) = w^2 + 2(2 - z)$ is independent of n .

Lemma 6.6. *There is an n_0 such that for all $n \geq n_0$, and all $z \in K_{p_n}$, we have*

- (i) $q_z(\mathbb{C} \setminus D(0, 3.5)) \subset \mathbb{C} \setminus D(0, 3.75)$, and
- (ii) $K_z \subset D(0, 3.5)$.

Proof. By Lemma 6.5, there is an n_0 such that $\epsilon_n \leq 1/4$ if $n \geq n_0$. Then for $z \in K_{p_n}$ and $|w| \geq 3.5$, we have $|q_z(w)| = |w^2 + 2(2 - z)| \geq |w|^2 - 2|2 - z| \geq |w|(|w| - 2(4 + \epsilon_n)/|w|) \geq |w|(7/2 - 17/7) = 15|w|/14 \geq 15 * 3.5/14 = 3.75$, proving (i). In particular, $q_z(w) \geq \frac{15}{14}|w|$, so the point (z, w) escapes to infinity, proving (ii). \square

Now we can easily show vertical expansion over A_{p_n} .

Lemma 6.7. *f_n is vertically expanding over the attracting cycle A_{p_n} of p_n .*

Proof. Note that A_{p_n} is real, and note $C_{A_{p_n}} = A_{p_n} \times \{0\}$. Let $x \in A_{p_n}$. We show $(x, 0)$ escapes. Let $(x_k, y_k) = f^k(x, 0)$. Then for some $j \in \{0, \dots, n\}$, we have $x_j = p_n^j(x) = c_n < 0$. But then $y_{j+1} = y_j^2 + 2(2 - x_j) \geq 4$, since y_j is real. Hence by Lemma 6.6, $y_{j+1} \notin K_{x_{j+1}}$, so $y_k \notin K_{x_k}$ for all k . Thus f is vertically expanding over A_{p_n} . \square

Establishing vertical expansion over J_{p_n} is the work of the next couple of pages. Here is an overview. Note $C_{J_{p_n}} = J_{p_n} \times \{0\}$. We follow the outline of [Jon99, Example 9.7]. Fix a small $r \in (0, 1/16]$, setting $r = 1/16$ suffices for our proof. The idea is that first, if $z \in J_{p_n}$ and $\operatorname{Re}(z) \leq 0$, then a small neighborhood of the real axis in the fiber $\{z\} \times \mathbb{C}$ immediately escapes $D(0, 3.5)$ (which contains K_z by Lemma 6.6). Next, if $z \in J_{p_n} \setminus \{\beta_n\}$ and $\operatorname{Re}(z) > 0$, then the orbit z under p_n marches into $\{z : \operatorname{Re}(z) < 0\}$; further, for fixed $r > 0$, there is a uniformity in the number of iterates it takes for the orbit of any $z \in J_{p_n} \setminus B(2, r)$ to land in $\{\operatorname{Re}(z) < 0\}$, for all sufficiently large n (Lemma 6.8). Combining the previous two ideas yields that critical orbits over $J_{p_n} \setminus B(2, r)$ escape and uniformly avoid K (Lemma 6.9). Then in fibers over $J_{p_n} \cap B(2, r)$, we show a small neighborhood of the origin is mapped into itself (Lemma 6.10). Hence critical points over z remain near the origin (and in $\mathbb{C} \setminus J_z$) as long as z remains in $B(2, r)$, then once z lands outside of $B(2, r)$, the previous case shows the orbits escape (Lemma 6.11 (i)). We add to this the dynamics of w^2 in the β_n -fiber (Lemma 6.11 (ii)), to show the critical orbits in $J_{p_n} \cap B(2, r)$ avoid J_2 (Lemma 6.11 (iii)). Finally, we combine the above to get critical orbits over J_{p_n} are uniformly bounded away from J_2 for sufficiently large n (Lemma 6.12).

The following two lemmas locate the postcritical set in $J_{p_n} \setminus B(2, r)$. We first make a statement about the dynamics in the base (Lemma 6.8), then apply to the fibers (Lemma 6.9). Let n_0 be chosen as in Lemma 6.6.

Lemma 6.8. *There exist $N \geq 1$ and $n_1 \geq n_0$ such for all $n \geq n_1$ and $z \in J_{p_n} \setminus B(2, r)$, there is a $0 \leq j < N$ with $\operatorname{Re}(p_n^j(z)) \leq 0$.*

Proof. Let $e_n : S^1 = \mathbb{R}/\mathbb{Z} \rightarrow J_{p_n}$ be the external ray landing map for p_n . Since p_n is hyperbolic, e_n is well-defined and continuous, and it semi-conjugates p_n on J_{p_n} with angle doubling on S^1 . Recall that $\beta_n = e_n(0)$ is the β -fixed point of p_n .

First, we show that for any $r > 0$, there is a $\theta > 0$ and $n_1 \geq n_0$ so that

$$(3) \quad (-\theta, \theta) \subset e_n^{-1}(J_{p_n} \cap B(2, r))$$

for all $n \geq n_1$.

As in the proof of Lemma 6.5, the continuity of the escape-rate function $G_c(z)$ in both c and z implies that the harmonic measure $\mu_c = (2\pi)^{-1} \Delta G_c$ for the filled Julia set K_c of $z^2 + c$ is weakly continuous in c . Furthermore, the measure μ_c coincides with the push-forward of Lebesgue measure on S^1 by the external ray landing map.

Fix $r > 0$ and consider $B = B(2, r) = [2 - r, 2 + r] \times [-r, r]$. Let $g : B \rightarrow [0, 1]$ be a bump function supported in B with $g = 1$ on the box $B(2, r/2)$. Then

$$\mu_{-2}(B) > \int_B g d\mu_{-2} > C$$

for some $0 < C < 1$. This implies that at least C of the total angle lands in B . By continuity of the landing map $e_\infty : S^1 \rightarrow J_{-2} = [-2, 2]$ for $z^2 - 2$ and the $z \mapsto \bar{z}$ symmetry of J_{-2} , we have that $e_\infty^{-1}(B)$ contains the interval $(-C/2, C/2)$.

By weak continuity, the integral $\int_B g d\mu_c$ varies continuously in c . Therefore

$$\mu_{c_n}(B) \geq \int_B g d\mu_{c_n} > C$$

for all sufficiently large n . For these n , the total angle landing in B is bounded below by C , and because c_n is real, we have maintained the $z \mapsto \bar{z}$ symmetry of J_{p_n} . Therefore, $e_n^{-1}(B)$ contains the interval $(-C/2, C/2)$ for all n sufficiently large. Setting $\theta = C/2$ yields (3).

Finally, because the landing map e_n defines a semiconjugacy between angle doubling on S^1 and p_n on J_{p_n} , there exists a uniform N so that the finite orbit $\{z, z_1 = p_n(z), \dots, z_{N-1} = p_n^{N-1}(z)\}$ contains an element with $\operatorname{Re}(z_j) \leq 0$ for all $z \in J_{p_n} \setminus B(2, r)$ and all $n \geq n_1$. \square

For given skew product f_n , let $Q_{n,z}^N$ denote the composition $q_{p_n^{N-1}(z)} \circ \dots \circ q_{p_n(z)} \circ q_z$ of fiber maps (recall the fiber map q_z is independent of n). Recall by Lemma 6.6, we know $K_z \subset D(0, 3.5)$ for $z \in K_{p_n}$.

Lemma 6.9. *Let N be given by Lemma 6.8. There exist $n_2 \geq n_1$ and $\delta > 0$ so that*

$$Q_{n,z}^N(\{w : |\operatorname{Im}(w)| \leq \delta\}) \cap D(0, 3.5) = \emptyset$$

for all $z \in J_{p_n} \setminus B(2, r)$ and $n \geq n_2$.

Proof. By Lemma 6.5, there exists $n_2 \geq n_1$ so that

$$\epsilon_n < \frac{1}{N8^N}$$

for all $n \geq n_2$. Choose δ with $0 < \delta < 1/8^N$.

Fix $n \geq n_2$ and $z \in J_{p_n} \setminus B(2, r)$. Let $z_k = p_n^k(z)$ denote the orbit of z . Fix $w \in \mathbb{C}$ with $|\operatorname{Im} w| \leq \delta$ and let $(z_k, w_k) = f_n^k(z, w)$.

Let $j \in \{0, \dots, N-1\}$ be the least integer such that $\operatorname{Re} z_j \leq 0$. If $|\operatorname{Re} w_k| \geq 4$ for some $k \in \{1, \dots, j\}$, then we conclude by Lemma 6.6 that $w_n \notin D(0, 3.5)$ for all $n \geq k$, hence $w_N \notin D(0, 3.5)$. Thus, we may assume that $|\operatorname{Re} w_k| < 4$ for all $k \leq j$.

From the formula for f_n , we have that $\operatorname{Im} w_1 = 2 \operatorname{Re} w \operatorname{Im} w - 2 \operatorname{Im} z$, so that $|\operatorname{Im} w_1| \leq 8|\operatorname{Im} w| + 2\epsilon_n$. By induction we obtain

$$|\operatorname{Im} w_j| \leq 8^j |\operatorname{Im} w| + 2\epsilon_n \sum_{k=0}^{j-1} 8^k < 8^j \delta + 2j8^j \epsilon_n < \frac{1}{2}$$

with the final inequality by our choices of δ and n . Thus,

$$\operatorname{Re} w_{j+1} = (\operatorname{Re} w_j)^2 - (\operatorname{Im} w_j)^2 + 4 - 2 \operatorname{Re} z_j \geq 4 - (\operatorname{Im} w_j)^2 > 3.5.$$

We conclude that $w_{j+1} \notin D(0, 3.5)$, so $w_N \notin D(0, 3.5)$ by Lemma 6.6. \square

Next, we analyze the postcritical set over $J_{p_n} \cap B(2, r)$.

Lemma 6.10. *For any $\delta' < 1/4$, there exists n_3 so that for all $n \geq n_3$ and $z \in J_{p_n} \cap B(2, r)$, $q_z(S(0, 1/4, \delta'))$ is contained in the interior of $S(0, 1/4, \delta')$.*

Proof. Fix $\delta' < 1/4$. By Lemma 6.5, we may choose n_3 so that $\epsilon_n < \delta'/4$ for all $n \geq n_3$.

Fix $z \in J_{p_n} \cap B(2, r)$, $w \in S(0, 1/4, \delta')$, and $n \geq n_3$, and let $(z_1, w_1) = f_n(z, w)$. Then

$$|\operatorname{Im} w_1| = |2 \operatorname{Re} w \operatorname{Im} w - 2 \operatorname{Im} z| \leq \frac{1}{2} \delta' + 2\epsilon_n < \delta',$$

and

$$|\operatorname{Re} w_1| = |(\operatorname{Re} w)^2 - (\operatorname{Im} w)^2 + 4 - 2 \operatorname{Re} z| \leq \frac{1}{16} + (\delta')^2 + 2r < \frac{1}{4},$$

because $r = 1/16$. \square

Let δ and n_2 be given by Lemma 6.9, and let n_3 be given by Lemma 6.10. We may assume $\delta < 1/4$ and $n_3 \geq n_2$.

Lemma 6.11. *For all $n \geq n_3$, we have*

- (i) $S(0, 1/4, \delta) \cap K_z = \emptyset$, for all $z \in J_{p_n} \setminus \{\beta_n\}$, and
- (ii) $S(0, 1/4, \delta) \cap J_{\beta_n} = \emptyset$; hence
- (iii) $J_{p_n} \times S(0, 1/4, \delta) \subset (J_{p_n} \times \mathbb{C}) \setminus J_2$.

Proof. First note that any point $z \in (J_{p_n} \cap B(2, r)) \setminus \{\beta_n\}$ leaves $B(2, r)$ after some number of iterates of p_n . Therefore, (i) follows immediately from Lemmas 6.10, 6.9, and 6.6. Statement (ii) follows because $p(\beta_n) = \beta_n$, and Lemma 6.10 shows that the iterates of q_{β_n} form a normal family on $S(0, 1/4, \delta)$, hence $S(0, 1/4, \delta) \subset \mathbb{C} \setminus J_{\beta_n}$ by Proposition 2.1. Recalling that $J_2 = \overline{\bigcup_{z \in J_p} J_z}$, (i) and (ii) yield (iii). \square

Finally, we show how to combine the above to show the critical orbits over J_{p_n} avoid J_2 , giving us vertical expansion over J_{p_n} .

Lemma 6.12. *For all $n \geq n_3$, f_n is vertically expanding over J_{p_n} .*

Proof. We analyze the postcritical set of f_n . For $z \in J_{p_n}$, let $(z_k, w_k) = f_n^k(z, 0)$.

For the case $z = \beta_n$, the orbit (z_k, w_k) lies in $S(0, 1/4, \delta)$ for all k , by Lemma 6.10. By Lemma 6.11 (iii), the orbit (z_k, w_k) is uniformly bounded away from J_2 .

For $z \in (J_{p_n} \cap B(2, r)) \setminus \{\beta_n\}$, let m be the least integer such that $z_m \notin B(2, r)$. By Lemma 6.10, we have w_k in the interior of $S(0, 1/4, \delta)$ for all $k \leq m$, so by Lemma 6.11 (iii), w_k lies a definite distance away from J_2 . Complete invariance of K (and J_2) and the uniform N in the statement of Lemma 6.9 implies that all (z_k, w_k) for $k > m$ are uniformly bounded away from K (and J_2), since $J_2 \subset K \subset J_{p_n} \times D(0, 3.5)$ (Lemma 6.6). The previous sentence also applies to critical points $(z, 0)$ when $z \in J_{p_n} \setminus B(2, r)$. \square

That f_n is Axiom A for n sufficiently large follows from the fact that p_n is hyperbolic, Lemmas 6.7 and 6.12, and Theorems 2.4 and 2.5.

Finally, we turn to statements (1)–(7) of the theorem. Lemma 6.11 shows that all critical points except the one in the fiber over β_n escape, and it is clear from the construction that $(\beta_n, 0)$ is attracted to a fixed point in its fiber. Recalling that $\Lambda = A_{pt}(C_{J_p})$ from Lemma 3.7, we find that Λ is precisely this fixed point.

Because the critical points $(z, 0)$ escape for $z \neq \beta_n$, the Julia sets J_z are disconnected for $z \in J_{p_n} \setminus \{\beta_n\}$ (Proposition 2.2), while J_{β_n} is a quasicircle because $q_{\beta_n}(w)$ is a small perturbation of w^2 . As the base J_{p_n} is connected, it follows that $J_2(f_n)$ is connected [Jon99, Lemma 6.7].

Next, since J_{p_n} is connected, $C_{J_{p_n}} = J_{p_n} \times \{0\}$ is a single connected component. Hence $A_{cc}(C_{J_p}) = A(C_{J_p})$. But we showed the critical point $(\beta_n, 0)$ is bounded, while the rest escape. Hence Lemma 6.4 yields $A_{pt}(C_{J_p}) \neq A_{cc}(C_{J_p})$.

Proposition 6.3 says the equality $A_{pt}(C_{J_p}) = A_{cc}(C_{J_p})$ is preserved in hyperbolic components, and we know equality holds for products (Proposition 1.2); therefore, f_n is not in the same hyperbolic component as a product.

Finally, f_n and f_m are in distinct hyperbolic components for $n \neq m$, because p_n and p_m are in distinct hyperbolic components, and holomorphic motions of J_2 induce motions of the base by Theorem 4.2. \square

Remark 6.13. A map f_n from Theorem 6.1 which is Axiom A in \mathbb{C}^2 extends to the line at infinity as the map $\zeta \mapsto \zeta^2$, hence f_n is also Axiom A on \mathbb{P}^2 . Such a map satisfies (3) of Theorem 1.3.

7. AXIOM A SKEW PRODUCTS WITH $A_{cc}(C_{J_p}) \neq A(C_{J_p})$

In this section, we construct an infinite family of Axiom A skew products in distinct hyperbolic components which satisfy $A_{cc}(C_{J_p}) \neq A(C_{J_p})$, giving (4) of Theorem 1.3.

Theorem 7.1. *Given any two hyperbolic, monic polynomials $s_1, s_2 : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ of degree $d \geq 2$, and positive integers $k_1 + k_2 = d$, there exists an Axiom A polynomial skew product $f(z) = (p(z), q(z, w))$ such that*

- (1) J_p is a Cantor set, with two disjoint, forward-invariant compact subsets L_1 and L_2 such that $p|_{L_i}$ is conjugate to the one-sided full shift on k_i symbols;
- (2) $C_{J_p} \cap K \subset (L_1 \cup L_2) \times \mathbb{C}$, thus J_z is disconnected if $z \in J_p \setminus (L_1 \cup L_2)$;
- (3) for each $i = 1, 2$, the restriction $f|(L_i \times \mathbb{C})$ is a small perturbation of the product $(p|_{L_i}) \times s_i$;
- (4) $\Lambda = \Lambda_1 \cup \Lambda_2$, where $\Lambda_i \subset (L_i \times \mathbb{C})$, and $\Lambda_i \neq \emptyset$ if and only if not all critical points of s_i escape; and
- (5) if $\Lambda_i \neq \emptyset$ for either $i = 1$ or 2 , then $A_{cc}(C_{J_p}) \neq A(C_{J_p})$ and the hyperbolic component containing f does not contain a product.

Our construction is inspired by Proposition 3.8 and Example 3.9 of [DJ00], where the authors provide examples of polynomial skew products which are Axiom A on \mathbb{P}^2 and have “nonterminal” (not minimal) basic saddle sets (so therefore are not in the same hyperbolic component as any product). Their fiber maps are derived from a combination of $s_1(w) = w^d$ and $s_2(w) = w^d + R$ for a large R .

In our generalization, if s_i has an attracting cycle P , then f will have a (nonminimal) saddle basic set $\Lambda(P)$ over L_i with $f|_{\Lambda(P)}$ of topological entropy $\log k_i$ (compare [DJ00, Proposition 3.8]). From the construction, we will see that the saddle set Λ for f is precisely the union of the saddle basic sets $\Lambda(P)$ over all attracting cycles of s_1 and s_2 .

Figure 3 shows slices of K for a map with $s_1(w) = w^2$, $s_2(w) = w^2 - 1$.

Proof of Theorem 7.1. For clarity of exposition, we begin with a detailed construction for the case where $s_1(w) = s_2(w)$. Hence, fix a hyperbolic, monic polynomial s of degree $d \geq 2$, and positive integers $k_1 + k_2 = d$.

First we define a base polynomial $p = p_{k_1, r, R}$, for any $0 < r < R$ (the constants r and R will be chosen later based on s). Fix distinct points ξ_1, \dots, ξ_{k_1} in $D_1 = D(R, r)$ and $\xi_{k_1+1}, \dots, \xi_d$ in $D_2 = D(-R, r)$. Let $p_0(z) = \prod_{j=1}^d (z - \xi_j)$. Set $p(z) = ap_0(z)$ with $a \gg 0$ chosen so that $p^{-1}(D(0, 2R))$ is a disjoint union of d disks, compactly contained in $D_1 \sqcup D_2$, each univalently mapped by p onto $D(0, 2R)$. For $i = 1, 2$, define

$$L_i = \{z \in \mathbb{C} : p^n(z) \in D_i \text{ for all } n \geq 0\}.$$

FIGURE 3. Let $f(z, w) = (z^2 - 20, w^2 + z^2 - 0.9z - 20.5)$. This map appears to be in the same class as Theorem 7.1, for $s_1(w) = w^2, s_2(w) = w^2 - 1$. As in Figure 1, we show slices of K . In the center is K_p (a real Cantor set). On top (left to right) are fibers: $z = -5, -4.99, -4.014, -4$, and on bottom (left to right) are: $z = 3.998, 4, 4.886, 5$. Note K_5 is the unit disk, and K_{-5} maps onto it. Also K_{-4} is a basillica, and K_4 maps onto it.

Then L_i is a forward-invariant subset of J_p , and L_i is a Cantor set if $k_i > 1$ or a single point if $k_i = 1$. In fact, $p|_{L_i}$ is isomorphic to the full one-sided shift on k_i symbols. Note in the case $d = 2$ that L_1 and L_2 are the two fixed points of p . Finally, since $L_i \subset D_i$, we see L_1 and L_2 are disjoint. Hence for any choice of $0 < r < R$, the map $p_{k_1, r, R}$ satisfies (1) of the theorem. Note also that p is hyperbolic with no attracting cycles.

Define a norm $\|\cdot\|$ on the space of polynomials of degree d as the maximum of the absolute values of the coefficients. Choose $0 < r_0 < 1$ small so that if $\{s_n\}$ is any sequence of polynomials with $\|s - s_n\| < 2r_0$ for all n , then the composition sequence $\{s_n \circ \cdots \circ s_1\}_{n \geq 1}$ is hyperbolic with a uniform postcritical distance to the sequence Julia sets (see [Com06, Corollary 3.2]). In particular, the Julia set for the composition sequence will be a small perturbation of J_s .

Lemma 7.2. *There exist $M > r_0$ and $0 < r < r_0$ so that*

- (i) $M^d/18 > 2M$,
- (ii) $|w| > M \implies |t(w)| \geq |w|^d/2$ for all t with $\|s - t\| < 2r$,
- (iii) $\sup_{|w| \leq M} |s(w)| \leq 3M^d/2$, and
- (iv) *for any sequence $\{s_n\}$ with $\|s_n - s\| < 2r$ for all n , the critical points of s and their images under the composition sequence $s_n \circ \cdots \circ s_1$ are uniformly bounded away from the annulus $\mathcal{A}_M = \{M \leq |w| \leq 3M\}$ and the union of its preimages, $S = \bigcup_{k \geq 0} s^{-k}(\mathcal{A}_M)$.*

Proof. Properties (i), (ii), and (iii) can clearly be satisfied by choosing M large enough and r small. Properties (i) and (ii) imply that the filled Julia set K_s of s is contained in the disk $D(0, M)$. Therefore, property (iv) is only relevant if s has escaping critical points, because s is hyperbolic and S accumulates on the Julia set J_s . Let

$$G_s(z) = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{d^n} \log^+ |s^n(z)|$$

be the escape-rate function for s . By selecting M large enough, the images of the critical points of s under iterates of s can be arranged to be disjoint from \mathcal{A}_M because the modulus mod $\mathcal{A}_M = \log 3$ is independent of M , while a fundamental annulus $\{z \in \mathbb{C} : c < G_s(z) < dc\}$ has modulus $\rightarrow \infty$ as $c \rightarrow \infty$. It follows that the postcritical set of s is uniformly bounded away from S . Property (iv) holds for nearby sequences by continuity. \square

Set

$$R = 2M^d - r,$$

and let $p = p_{k_1, r, R}$. For our skew product map, we define

$$f(z, w) = (p(z), s(w) + p(z) - z).$$

Lemma 7.3. *The fiber filled Julia sets for f satisfy*

$$K_z \subseteq \begin{cases} D(0, 3M) & \text{for all } z \in J_p \\ \mathcal{A}_M = \{M \leq |w| \leq 3M\} & \text{for all } z \in D_i \cap p^{-1}D_j \cap J_p, i \neq j \\ D(0, M) & \text{for all } z \in L_1 \cup L_2 \end{cases}$$

Proof. From the definition of f and the choice of M and r in Lemma 7.2, we have that $|w| \geq 3M$ and $z \in J_p$ implies:

$$\begin{aligned} |q_z(w)| = |s(w) + p(z) - z| &\geq ||s(w)| - |p(z) - z|| \geq \frac{1}{2}|w|^d - 2(R + r) \\ &= \frac{1}{2}|w|^d - 4M^d = |w|^d \left(\frac{1}{2} - 4(M/|w|)^d \right) \\ &\geq |w|^d / 18 > 2|w|, \end{aligned}$$

and for $z \in D_i \cap p^{-1}D_j, i \neq j$, the inequality $|w| \leq M$ implies:

$$\begin{aligned} |q_z(w)| &\geq ||s(w)| - |p(z) - z|| \geq 2(R - r) - \frac{3}{2}M^d \\ &= 4M^d - 4r - \frac{3}{2}M^d > 45M - 4r > 41M. \end{aligned}$$

Therefore these points escape to infinity under iteration of f .

For $z \in L_1 \cup L_2$, the sequence of polynomials $\{q_{p^n(z)}\}$ satisfies $\|s - q_{p^n(z)}\| < 2r$ for all $n \geq 0$; by the choice of r , properties (i) and (ii) of Lemma 7.2 imply that $K_z \subset D(0, M)$. \square

For $z \in L_1 \cup L_2$, the composition sequences $\{Q_z^n\}$ are hyperbolic by our choice of r with uniform postcritical distance [Com06, Theorem 1.3], so f is vertically expanding over $L_1 \cup L_2$.

The critical points C_z of f over $z \in J_p$ coincide with the critical points of s . For $z \in J_p \setminus (L_1 \cup L_2)$, let $z_n = p^n(z)$. There is a smallest integer N so that $z_0, \dots, z_N \in D_i$ and $z_{N+1} \in D_j$ (with $j \neq i$). From (iv) of Lemma 7.2, the images of the critical points $Q_z^n(C_z)$ remain in $\{|w| < M\} \cup \{|w| > 3M\}$ for all $n \leq N$. Furthermore, $K_{z_N} \subseteq \mathcal{A}_M$ by Lemma 7.3. Let $S = \bigcup_{k \geq 0} s^{-k}(\mathcal{A}_M)$. From Lemma 7.2, the postcritical set of any sequence $\{s_n\}$ with $\|s - s_n\| < 2r$ for all n is uniformly bounded away from S . By invariance of the filled Julia sets, the postcritical points $Q_z^n(C_z)$ are therefore uniformly bounded away from the filled Julia set K_{z_n} for all $n \leq N$. For $n \geq N + 1$, we have $|Q_z^n(C_z)| > 6M$, so these points are also uniformly bounded away from K_{z_n} .

We conclude that f is vertically expanding over all of J_p . Since p has no attracting periodic points, f is Axiom A by Theorem 2.5. Note that all critical points over $J_p \setminus (L_1 \cup L_2)$ escape. Combining this with Proposition 2.2 yields (2) of the theorem.

In the case of distinct s_1 and s_2 , each monic, hyperbolic polynomials of degree d , choose r and M as in Lemma 7.2 to work for both s_1 and s_2 , set $R = 2M^d - r$ and $p = p_{k_1, r/2, R}$. Write

$$s_1(w) = w^d + t_1(w)$$

$$s_2(w) = w^d + t_2(w)$$

where $t_i(w) = O(w^{d-1})$ for $i = 1, 2$. Set

$$L(z, w) = w^d + \frac{z+R}{2R}t_1(w) - \frac{z-R}{2R}t_2(w),$$

and

$$f(z, w) = (p(z), L(z, w) + p(z) - z).$$

Then the arguments above show that f is vertically expanding over J_p (hence Axiom A), and that (1) and (2) hold, and further, f behaves as a small perturbation of the product $(p|L_1) \times s_1$ over L_1 and as a small perturbation of $(p|L_2) \times s_2$ over L_2 , which establishes (3) of the theorem.

For (4) of the theorem, first recall that $\Lambda = A_{pt}(C_{J_p})$ (Lemma 3.7), and note $A_{pt}(C_{J_p}) \subset (L_1 \cup L_2) \times \mathbb{C}$, since we showed above that all critical points over $J_p \setminus (L_1 \cup L_2)$ escape. Since L_1 and L_2 are disjoint and each is forward invariant, we conclude $\Lambda = \Lambda_1 \cup \Lambda_2$ with $\Lambda_i \subset (L_i \times \mathbb{C})$, and any basic set in Λ is contained in one of Λ_1 or Λ_2 . Note also Λ_i is the closure of the saddle periodic points of f in $L_i \times \mathbb{C}$.

Let α_i be any periodic point of p in L_i , say of period n (at least one α_i exists since $p|L_i$ is the full one-sided shift on k_i symbols). Then by (3), $f^n|_{\{\alpha_i\} \times \mathbb{C}} = Q_{\alpha_i}^n : \{\alpha_i\} \times \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \{\alpha_i\} \times \mathbb{C}$ is a small perturbation of s_i^n , so its attracting cycles are perturbations of those for s_i^n . Thus the saddle basic sets of f in $L_i \times \mathbb{C}$ are in one-to-one correspondence with attracting periodic points of s_i . Hence $\Lambda_i \neq \emptyset$ precisely when s_i has an attracting cycle, which, since s_i is hyperbolic, is equivalent to s_i having a critical point which does not escape.

To show (5) of the theorem, assume that s_i has an attracting cycle $P = \{w_1, \dots, w_m\} \subset \mathbb{C}$. Then as above, f has an associated saddle basic set $\Lambda(P)$ over L_i . Let c be a critical point of s_i such that $s_i^n(c) \rightarrow P$ as $n \rightarrow \infty$.

Fix $z \in J_p \cap D_i$ and let $z_{-k} \in p^{-k}(z)$ be a sequence of preimages such that $z_{-k} \in D_i$ for all k . By the construction of f (in particular, the choice of r), the point $f^k(z_{-k}, c)$ lies in a small neighborhood U_P of P in $\{z\} \times \mathbb{C}$ for all k sufficiently large. Therefore this neighborhood contains a point in the accumulation set $A(C_{J_p})$. Consequently, for all $z \in J_p$, we have

$$A(C_{J_p}) \cap (\{z\} \times U_P) \neq \emptyset.$$

On the other hand, $A_{cc}(C_{J_p}) = A_{pt}(C_{J_p})$ because the connected components of J_p are points, while $A_{pt}(C_{J_p}) = \Lambda$ by Lemma 3.7. As $\Lambda \subset (L_1 \cup L_2) \times \mathbb{C}$, we conclude that $A(C_{J_p}) \neq A_{cc}(C_{J_p})$.

Finally, recall that products must have equality of $\Lambda = W^u(\Lambda) \cap (J_p \times \mathbb{C})$ by Proposition 1.2, and this equality is preserved in hyperbolic components (Proposition 5.4). Therefore, in the case that $\Lambda \neq \emptyset$, we can conclude that f is not in the same hyperbolic component as a product. This concludes the proof of Theorem 7.1. \square

Remark 7.4. The extension of an Axiom A f (as constructed in Theorem 7.1) to the line at infinity is $\zeta \mapsto \zeta^d + a$, where a was chosen in defining p at the beginning of the proof, and a is very large (so that $p(z) = ap_0(z)$ has a Cantor Julia set). Thus f is expanding on the Cantor Julia set on the line at infinity, so f is Axiom A on \mathbb{P}^2 . Thus f satisfies (4) of Theorem 1.3.

8. REMAINING QUESTIONS

Question 8.1. In our examples, we focused on maps of degree two. In higher degree, more varied phenomena than we discussed might occur.

Let $f(z, w) = (p(z), q(z, w))$ be an Axiom A polynomial skew product of degree d . In the space of polynomial maps of \mathbb{C} of degree d , let \mathcal{E}_d be the hyperbolic polynomials with Cantor Julia set and \mathcal{HC}_d be the hyperbolic polynomials with connected Julia set. If $p \in \mathcal{E}_d$, then $A_{pt}(C_{J_p}) = A_{cc}(C_{J_p})$, and if $p \in \mathcal{HC}_d$, then $A_{cc}(C_{J_p}) = A(C_{J_p})$. All hyperbolic polynomials of degree two are either in \mathcal{E}_2 or \mathcal{HC}_2 . But in higher degree this is not the case.

Thus we ask: do there exist Axiom A polynomial skew products f_1, f_2, f_3 such that $p_k \notin (\mathcal{E}_d \cup \mathcal{HC}_d)$, $k = 1, 2, 3$ and:

- (1) $A_{pt}(C_{J_p}) = A_{cc}(C_{J_p}) \neq A(C_{J_p})$ for f_1 ;
- (2) $A_{pt}(C_{J_p}) \neq A_{cc}(C_{J_p}) = A(C_{J_p})$ for f_2 ;
- (3) $A_{pt}(C_{J_p}) \neq A_{cc}(C_{J_p}) \neq A(C_{J_p})$ for f_3 ?

Question 8.2. Does there exist a characterization of the equality $A_{cc}(C_{J_p}) = A(C_{J_p})$ in a similar spirit to Lemma 6.4 or Theorem 5.2? And is this equality preserved in hyperbolic components?

Propositions 5.4 and 6.3 imply that (1) of Question 8.1 is preserved in hyperbolic components. We are asking if the same is true for (2) and (3).

Question 8.3. Nekrashevych [Nek05] shows that the *rational* skew product of \mathbb{P}^2 given by

$$R(z, w) = (1 - 1/z^2, 1 - w^2/z^2)$$

is Axiom A, with connected base Julia set, and all fiber Julia sets connected, but such that not all fibers are homeomorphic (for example, over the fixed points of the base map, one fiber map is the rabbit, while another one is the airplane). This suggests there is no dynamical obstruction to a polynomial skew product of \mathbb{C}^2 which is fully connected yet with varying fiber dynamics, but no such example has been exhibited.

By Corollary 4.4, such a map would not be in the same hyperbolic component as any product, and by Corollary 5.3, it would satisfy $A_{pt}(C_{J_p}) = A_{cc}(C_{J_p}) = A(C_{J_p})$.

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